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THE AMHERST IDEA.

It is not a new idea, for it is one that has been persistently advocated by many of the wisest of our educational leaders, and one that has been consistently upheld by THE DIAL, both in and out of season, during our more than thirty years; but since it has recently been urged in a particularly forcible way by Amherst College, it may be allowed, temporarily at least, to parade under the name of that respected institution of learning. It is essentially the Christian idea that the life is more than meat and the body more than raiment, and it has for a corollary the principle that education becomes faithless to its sacred trust when it dismisses the idea as utopian or impracticable, or even when it makes unworthy concessions to the materialistic spirit of our modern age. Believing, as we do, that most of our educational experimentation of the past thirty years has been either futile or mischievous, and its prevailing tendencies fundamentally wrong, believing that instead of advancing along the highway we have strayed into the bog and become almost hopelessly mired therein, we are glad of the opportunity offered by the pamphlet just issued from Amherst to emphasize once more our convictions, and to illustrate them by a few apposite quotations.

It is to certain members of the Amherst class that was graduated in 1885 that we owe the text for our present discussion. That class, upon the occasion of its twenty-fifth reunion a year ago, appointed a committee "to present to the trustees the question whether, at a time when education is so largely assuming a technical character, and when in the universities the work of teaching is to so considerable an extent performed without personal contact and influences between teacher and student, it is not at once the opportunity and the duty of Amherst College to take a distinctive public position as a representative of that individual training and general culture which was once the purpose of all American colleges." The report of the Committee was made some months ago, and occasioned a certain amount of discussion in the public press; it is now reprinted, in the pamphlet before us, together with a selection of eighteen brief articles which comment upon

it in a favorable spirit. The whole constitutes a sound and weighty document which deserves to be widely read and carefully studied. Primarily, it embodies the opinion of a group of educated men, belonging to a single college, and averaging nearly fifty years of age — an age when sober counsel rules the mind and *festina lente* seems a better guide than all the watchwords of radicalism and restive revolt. In a secondary sense, it crystallizes the judgment of the pedagogically wise, wherever they may be found, and whatever may have been the paths whereby they have come to the realization of what things most matter in the educational sphere.

A few quotations from the report will serve to indicate the spirit by which it is animated.

"The popular appraisal of education is commercial, — measuring the value of a training by the income it returns, — and if every man stand for himself alone, this appraisal may be right. It is in the relation of the individual to the community, however, that this view of educational training first breaks down. Amherst has never taught that every man stands for himself alone, nor that the value of education is in its purchasable gratifications. There is a training which should be undergone for the sake of learning and for the benefit of the State."

The college which thus sets its face against the commercial ideal would aim to give its students "a training in civics, in the history of government, in the development and significance of institutions, in the meaning of civilization,—in brief, a training for public leadership, not a personal equipment for a trade."

"Institutions and governments have a history, and the best statesmanship is that which meets the future with lessons derived from a profound understanding of what has gone before us. Technical education, which, so far as government is concerned, for the most part teaches devices but not principles, which seems to assert that successful business fits for successful statesmanship, proceeds upon the assumption that retrospect is not wise and that in any difficulty we should consider not how we got there but how we can get out, as if, said Edmund Burke, we should 'consult our invention and reject our experience.' Here, indeed, is to be found one of the causes of the increasing excitability of American politics. Invention is the parent of utopias, socialism, radicalism of all kinds. Experience is the parent of improvement, progress, conservatism."

This is an admirable statement, and its caution against reckless experimentation, whether in the art of education or the art of government, is the caution most needed at the present day. When one has grasped the paradoxical truth that progress and conservatism go together, that they are only different aspects of the same thing, he has made himself reasonably safe from infection by the insidious and superficial pleas of over-zealous reformers.

The practical conclusions of the Amherst report take the shape of these five propositions:

1. That the instruction given at Amherst College be a modified classical course as the meaning of that term has been described;
2. That the degree of Bachelor of Science be abolished;
3. That the College adopt the deliberate policy to devote all its means to the indefinite increase of teachers' salaries;
4. That the number of students attending the College be limited;
5. That entrance be permitted only by competitive examination.

Accompanying the third of these propositions is a special investigation of the cost of living for members of the faculty. The budgets of about forty men are analyzed, with the astonishing result that in almost every case there is an excess of expenditure over salary, the average excess being upward of six hundred dollars. That is, "almost without exception, the members of the Amherst faculty can live with a fair degree of comfort only as they derive income from sources other than salary." Is it not about time that this condition, which is found in most of our colleges, and which forces scholars to adopt the predatory methods of Pullman car porters and waiters in restaurants, should be remedied in the only manner which can comport with the dignity of the teaching profession?

If this discussion affected the interests of Amherst alone, we would hardly be justified in thus enlarging upon it. Our approval of the ideals set forth, and our good wishes for the endeavor, would meet all the demands of the particular case. But the questions raised affect many other institutions, and one good example may give the impetus to a nation-wide movement of reaction against the materialistic tendencies of both the higher and the lower education. The whole problem of the small college is involved, and it is one of the biggest problems we are called upon to deal with. We are minded of an even smaller college than Amherst, a college numbering less than two hundred students at any one time, which has held fast to the old educational faith, and whose aims have recently been set forth in the following picturesque terms:

"Hamilton persistently develops as strictly a College building to and not away from her past, undeflected by that loose pedagogical sciolism which pretends a classical course without Greek, or an alleged college course with no ancient and but one modern language. She regards the present aversion from Greek and the dawn-

ing hostilities even to Latin, as rank philistinism. Just now the colleges are noisily challenged by those who fail to distinguish their distinctive underlying idea, and who stridently demand their surrender to an alleged preparation distended with all sorts of miscellaneous and quasi-informational subjects. Not for this superficial and sleazy scheme does this College desert her well-tested convictions as to what is basic and formative in education; but stands by the sterner values and is content to be known by her fruits. She hears but does not heed the clamor of those who impeach the thoroughness which she exacts, avoids the half-baked applicant who is searching for soft courses, and urges that an education is something more than a mere degree. Hamilton asserts the right to offer quality, and she wants only those who want that. She abides staunchly by the classical precepts, and would far rather be known as a clean and resolute old-fashioned College, than as an educational café or a country club."

The college that is determined, despite all discouragement, to uphold such ideals as these, is the salt of our educational world. It cannot offer the "bargains" of the "department-store" university, nor its elaborate equipment, nor its imposing faculty roll. It can provide neither the professional training needed by the specialist, nor the opportunities required by the investigator who seeks to enlarge the bounds of knowledge. But it can do for the average boy who belongs in college at all something which the big institution signally fails to do. It can mould his character as well as his mind; it can make him realize that there is a hierarchy of values in education; it can endow him with broad culture upon a carefully-considered plan; it can enforce upon him the lesson that human service is more desirable than worldly success; and it can fit him for honorable leadership in the world of men while at the same time it is enriching his individual life with those intellectual resources which are the sole unfailing stay against misfortune and adversity. We sometimes think that the future of civilization is in the hands of the smaller rather than of the larger educational institutions, much as the future of mediæval Europe was in the hands of its sturdy communes and chartered towns rather than in those of the overshadowing monarchies which seemed to symbolize its authority and its power. If men are ever again to live in "a world moralized by principle, steadied and cleared of many an evil thing by true and catholic reflection and just feeling," they will owe their enfranchisement in large measure to precisely the type of education which all the colleges used to offer, and which is to-day offered mainly by those lesser institutions that seem, to the superficial observer, to have been outstripped in the educational race.

THE PLACE OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN THE COMMUNITY.

There was a strong dominant note in the recent American Library Association convention at Pasadena that could not fail to impress itself upon the general observer, possibly even more sharply than on the more active participants in the meeting. Many currents of professional interest meet and mingle and cross in any assembly of workers from a field at once so varied and so specialized as the library field has become to-day; but in reviewing the Pasadena meeting it is evident that the interest centred upon a single broad phase of modern library activity — the analysis and presentation of the Place of the Public Library in the Community: a presentation dealing not with technical details of library organization and administration, but with the broader side of the library's relation to state and municipal government, the support and privileges it should receive, and the recognition it deserves as a far-reaching agency of public education. In Mr. Wyer's presidential address, on "What the Community owes the Library," the central thought of the convention was set forth in concise statements of the right of the public library to fair financial support, to carefully chosen and effective trustees, and to clearer recognition of its influence and its needs. Interesting and significant in the further development of this theme was the address of Dr. Bostwick on "The Exploitation of the Public Library," showing how the increasing importance of the library in the community carries with it a danger that its influence may be deflected into commercial channels or used to give publicity to personal enterprises unconnected with legitimate library activity.

A discussion of the relations between libraries and municipalities carried forward the treatment of the central theme. The effect of the commission plan of city government, the influence of branch libraries within their specific districts, the conditions of city civil service as bearing upon library efficiency, were the sub-topics; and in their discussion it was evident that the place of the public library in the scheme of city government has not yet been defined with precision. Perhaps the greatest general interest attached to the discussion of civil-service restrictions upon library administration. Certainly this subject was a most vital one in its relation to public library efficiency on the Pacific Coast. The point at issue was the need of a system of civil service regulating appointment and control of the library staff, maintained and controlled by the library itself, as against the inclusion of the library in a general city civil-service system applying indiscriminately to employees in all city departments, which practically removes all administrative control from the hands of the library authorities. The excellent address of Mr. Jennings, of the Seattle Public Library, and the resultant discussions based on the experience of the leading libraries of the country,

were of the greatest value in making clear the basic facts that libraries must be dissociated from all political influences and that library service must be regarded as a specialized calling in the field of public education.

Turning from the municipality to the state, another session was given to the remarkable extension of library privileges to all sections of the community, now being carried on through state commissions, county libraries, and kindred agencies. The latest departure in this field is that undertaken by the State of California in the establishment of a carefully planned and coördinated county library system. This is in some respects the most significant piece of library legislation yet adopted, and the course of its development will be followed with interest by all concerned in educational affairs. It is planned to reach not only isolated hamlets and small settlements with good collections of books — "branches" of a county library organization, with headquarters at the county seat, — but through this medium to bring books direct to individual homes far removed from public library facilities. What California has now undertaken is already familiar in other states, though in somewhat different guise. In Wisconsin the small public library has achieved perhaps its highest efficiency, through the fostering care of the state's Free Library Commission. Here the travelling library was made the basis of development — these small collections being sent out to all parts of the state, to remote settlements, cross-roads stores, or even to single farmhouses, for community use. Such travelling library stations gave impulse to public library organization in many of these small communities, and the libraries thus established were through the services of the Commission organized on proper technical methods, while at the same time through the Commission workers the communities themselves have been led to recognize the library's importance and its right to fair financial support. Under the California plan the county libraries will be in no way dependent upon or controlled by the community they serve; but will be independent agencies of the general county system, focussing in the central county library. It will be seen that these two states thus represent two different principles of library development, and a comparison of results after a few years' experience cannot fail to be interesting and valuable. One notable advantage to the California system is the much larger income it makes available for library extension, through the county taxation provided for; another is that under effective county organization general development must be more rapid than through individual effort under supervision; it is also evident that the California system will mean a raising of the standard of public librarianship throughout the state, an improvement in library salaries, and the consequent placing of library service upon a higher professional level. An extremely useful analysis of the basis upon which library extension work has been developed in different sections was given by Mr. Dudgeon, of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, pointing out differences of method that are inherent in the choice of different administrative units, such as township, county, and state. Miss Harriet G. Eddy, of the California State Library, spoke for the California plan; Miss Isom, of the Portland Public Library, described county library extension in Oregon, where most interesting results are following upon the efforts of the State Library Commission and the Portland library authorities to bring good books to the people outside of the larger cities and towns. The pioneer work of the Brumbach County Library of Van Wert, Ohio, one of the first county libraries in the United States, was reviewed; and an interesting glimpse was given of the unique extension methods developed by the Washington County Free Library of Hagerstown, Maryland, where a "book wagon" makes its regular rounds through the sparsely settled primitive country regions, its precious freight eagerly awaited by the dwellers in the isolated farmhouses and mountain cabins. In logical pendant to this varied and enlightening review of ways and means by which books are being made a part of the daily current of American life, was the vigorous and well-ordered statement of "The basis of support for public library work," given by Mr. Hopper, of the Tacoma Public Library, which, while dealing specifically with the fiscal details of library support — methods of effective preparation and presentation of budgets, principles regulating increase of appropriations, etc. — was at the same time an excellent presentation of the development of the public library into one of the great educational departments of municipal and state government. The efficiency of the library as an educational factor was further emphasized in a well-considered paper by Mr. Arthur H. Chamberlain of the National Education Association, who urged the advantages of closer relations and coöperation between the two great national associations of teachers and librarians.

While this summary is necessarily both brief and selective, still it is believed that it fairly indicates the dominant note of the latest conference of American librarians — the main channel along which thought and speech were directed and in which after-influence is most likely to be realized. That such after-influence will be of special value to the library development of the Pacific Coast, there is every reason to believe. The growth of public libraries within the last decade has been notable through all this region; but there is not yet the full response from the community that is necessary to bring library service to its highest efficiency. The clear and certain tones in which at this meeting the basic principles of modern library development were set forth must prove both stimulating and informing. The removal of the library from political influences, the improvement of librarianship in qualifications and in material reward, the power of books for education and for recreation in every walk of life, and the duty laid upon state and city

to make the library valuable and available to every citizen — when these essentials are more clearly understood the place of the library in the community will be less vital a subject for argument and exposition.

HELEN E. HAINES.

CASUAL COMMENT.

THE MRS. STOWE CENTENNIAL falls at a season so rich in centennial or semi-centennial memories as to incur the risk of being inadequately observed. Yet the hundredth birthday (June 14) of the writer of one of the most notable and most popular books ever published, and of many others of equal or even greater excellence, was widely celebrated. At Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, Mrs. Stowe's memory was suitably honored in the commencement address delivered by her son, the Rev. Charles Edward Stowe; and the women's clubs, especially in the East, were not remiss in paying tribute to one of the noblest of their sex. Most noteworthy of all souvenirs of the occasion is the centennial volume published by the Houghton Mifflin Company and reviewed elsewhere in this issue of THE DIAL, — "The Life of Harriet Beecher Stowe," by her son above mentioned and her grandson Lyman Beecher Stowe. "It is different from the conventional life and letters," explains the latter; "it is, in fact, constructed on the plan of a novel, in which she is the heroine." Twenty-two years have passed since the "Life and Letters" compiled by the son was published in Mrs. Stowe's lifetime. She has now been dead fifteen years, and the world is ready for another and more nearly complete account of her remarkable life.

* * *

THE GENIAL SIR WILLIAM S. GILBERT, dear to us in childhood for his "Bab Ballads" (which, indeed, have been perhaps more appreciatively read and enjoyed in our riper years) and still more securely enshrined in our hearts by reason of his incomparable librettos to Sullivan's delightful operas, has died in fulness of years and of honors. Four years ago he was knighted by an appreciative sovereign, and so far as it is possible for fame and fortune to minister to the happiness of a gifted writer, he must have had little to ask for in this respect during the latter part of his life. As government clerk, barrister, militia captain, journalist, story-writer, dramatist, poet (even if not of the sublimest strain), librettist, and ever-delightful *raconteur* and conversationalist, he had lived a full life, and, we imagine, enjoyed it to the full. In rendering him our tribute of gratitude for pleasure afforded by the products of his mirthful genius, we accord him a place among the immortals by the side of Hood and Calverley and Lewis Carroll and Edward Lear. A singular coincidence in connection with his death was the brilliantly successful revival of "Pinafore" at the Casino Theatre in New York on the very day that was his last on earth.

THE RIVER WYE QUEST, so laboriously and perseveringly pursued by Dr. Orville Owen, ought to yield fruits of some sort, for one cannot well excavate extensively in historic soil without chancing upon divers relics of greater or less antiquity. But that the bed of a stream which modern hydraulic engineers cannot easily control even for a few hours should have been excavated by Bacon and made the hiding place of important records, with no trace of the wonderful achievement either in contemporary writings or in his own diaries, letters, or notebooks, passes belief. Dr. Appleton Morgan, author of "The Shakespearean Myth" (1881), is reported as expressing his entire disbelief in Dr. Owen's theory, and at the same time as calling attention to the antiquity and persistence of the doubt concerning Shakespeare's authorship. A century and a quarter ago Malone made researches that threw a shade of uncertainty over this authorship. The curious are referred to Sir James Prior's "Life of Edmund Malone." Even in this country, the question of who wrote the plays dates back earlier than Delia Bacon and her first Baconian article of 1856. In the original form in which Emerson's lecture on Shakespeare was delivered in 1835 occurs a notable passage, ending thus: "I cannot marry this man to his verse. Other admirable men have lived in some sort of keeping with their thought . . . but this man in wide contrast. . . . Shakespeare is a voice merely — who this singer was we know not." This query it may have been that started Miss Delia Bacon on her mad quest, and it may be this query likewise that is ultimately responsible for the recent attempt to prove that the plays were written, not by Shakespeare himself, but by another man of the same name, perhaps his cousin. As large streams from little fountains flow, so strange books from chance suggestions grow.

* * *

THE ADVANTAGE OF A HIGHLY INFLECTED LANGUAGE, one must acknowledge as he turns now and then with weariness from the facile fluency and exuberance of some modern writer in English or French or Italian, is that it not only can but must say so much in a few words, and that what it says is commonly free from ambiguity. Contrast the style of Browning with that of Lucretius, for example, — the former often tortuous as well as prolix, the latter plain, direct, forcible, and compressing his theory of the universe into six books or cantos of moderate length. The quoting of tags of Latin is often censured as savoring of pedantry or affectation; but there is pleasure in a well-turned Latin phrase, and the user of it may well be pardoned for wishing to communicate the pleasure to others. The classic Roman writers, belonging as they did to a race given rather to deeds than to words, knew the value of brevity, of compression, of restraint. Emerson, one of the world's models for simplicity and directness, was once asked by a friend, "What do you consider the supreme quality of a fine literary style"? Pausing for a moment and

gazing intently into the fire before which he and his interlocutor were sitting, he turned to the speaker, and, looking him full in the face, said: "Suppression." This reminds one of Walter Bagehot's laudation of "animated restraint" as the essence of good literary style. By chance, we have just come upon the following in the pages of an eminent writer who abhors Latin: "It is due to the fact of long-continued and calamitous errors and excesses in this part of our nature to which the dumb instinct of the race that always says one thing while meaning another, but is always inerrant when rightly interpreted, has reacted by developing the sense of shame." This awful example (and it by no means stands in lonely isolation) of what a sentence should not be occurs on page 459 of Volume I. of Dr. G. Stanley Hall's recent "Educational Problems," and taken in connection with its author's professed disapproval of classical studies, is illuminating.

* * *

A NOTABLE INSTANCE OF HOPE DEFERRED was the weary waiting of Mr. Jeffery Farnol for success to crown the effort he had put forth in "The Broad Highway." But the desire came, after seven years, and has doubtless proved a tree of life to the promising young author. By a curious accident, the day of fruition seems to have been needlessly and wantonly postponed by that divinity which is supposed to shape our ends. Mr. Farnol, having come to America with his wares, was supporting himself and wife by painting scenes for a New York theatre until he should succeed in marketing his novel, when an actor friend offered to take it with him to Boston and try to prevail on an acquaintance there, a publisher, to bring it out. Then followed a long wait, weeks lengthening into months as they have a way of doing on such occasions, and still no report from that Boston publisher. At last the actor's engagements, or leisure, brought him around to New York again, and Mr. Farnol hunted him up in the hope of hearing some news of his literary venture. He was not unnaturally vexed to learn that his friend had forgotten the matter entirely, had not so much as visited the publishing house in question, and had kept the precious manuscript in the bottom of one of his trunks all that time. But the sequel is the significant part of the whole. When, a little later, the rather discouraged young author returned to England, a publisher was finally found for his book in London, and the American rights were secured by the very house to which the forgetful actor friend had intended to submit the manuscript some months before.

* * *

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE A. L. A. AND THE N. E. A. (the initials standing, of course, for our well-known associations of librarians and educators, respectively) is urged by Miss Ahern, chairman of a committee appointed by the former body a year (or more) ago to consider the matter. In this season of annual conventions of both teachers and library workers, the suggestions submitted by Miss Ahern's committee are timely. She first calls attention to the fortunate abandonment, on the part of the National Education Association, of its one-time purpose to discontinue its library department; and she then recommends, first, a closer relationship between the governing powers of the two great organizations, in order that the aims and methods of the A. L. A. may be better understood by the N. E. A.; secondly, "that a definite place on the annual program of the A. L. A. be provided for a discussion of the problems that are common to schools and libraries, particularly as a source of helpfulness to the constantly growing class of school librarians"; and, thirdly, that college and university librarians be brought to a more definite conception of the nature and importance of their work and of the place occupied by their libraries among the other departments of their respective institutions. To the latter end, Miss Ahern suggests an enlargement of her committee so as to cover the whole country, each member reporting progress in his or her district as to library instruction to teachers or students of colleges and schools, with a view to ascertaining needs and recommending measures for their relief.

* * *

THE SIZE OF A LIBRARY'S GOVERNING BODY should be small, for prompt and effective administration. The presence of several *ex officio* members on the board of trustees, and of six or eight more who care for the position simply as a stepping stone to more important (and lucrative) political office, is not conducive to a vigorous and intelligent management of public library business. The current Report of the Iowa Library Commission contains a wise recommendation: "Section 728 regarding trustees of public libraries should be amended without disturbing the working of the law by reducing the number of trustees from nine to seven or five." And further: "A clause should be inserted in the same section regarding inactive or delinquent trustees. Provision should be made declaring vacancies in the Board in case members absent themselves habitually from meetings of the Board while in the city and in good health." Truant trustees are causing more and more dissatisfaction in other quarters besides Iowa. As to the best number for a working body of library directors, we note that Boston, with a longer experience to profit by than any other of our cities, elects five trustees to serve five years each, one vacancy being created and filled every year; and there are no *ex officio* members. On the other hand, Brooklyn, with a library activity not enough greater to warrant the difference, has a board of twenty-two members — surely an unwieldy body, and involving the constant difficulty, if not impossibility, of securing full attendance at regular meetings. A board of public library trustees can certainly be reduced considerably below twenty-two

members without becoming an oligarchy. Indeed, with a large board the danger is that an autocracy will be established by some one dominant and energetic member, or a clique of members.

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THE FIRST NATIONAL LIBRARY CONVENTION IN CALIFORNIA was held in San Francisco in 1891, with an attendance numbering eighty-three. The second, just held at Pasadena, had an attendance stated at 570, of which number not less than 300 were Californians. These figures are significant in illustrating the remarkable growth of library activity in California. They mean that virtually the entire body of library workers in a state notable for its recent library development has for the first time come into touch with the spirit and fellowship of the national association, has drawn directly upon its influence, and has realized more clearly the strength of common effort in a common cause. In its turn, the national association has benefitted and broadened by the transfusion of new interests that must result, not only in the form of increased membership, but in bringing more closely together work and workers from both edges of the continent.

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THE PUBLISHING RECORD OF THE A. L. A. shows praiseworthy and disinterested activity extending over almost a quarter-century and productive of a long list of valuable printed aids to the library worker. The current report of Mr. Henry E. Legler, chairman of the A. L. A. Publishing Board, is by this time in the hands of all who attended the Pasadena conference, and of many others. The gift from Mr. Carnegie, nine years ago, of one hundred thousand dollars as an endowment fund for the prosecution of such bibliographical undertakings as the Publishing Board might approve, has made possible the "A. L. A. Booklist," to which its annual proceeds are largely devoted, and other publications. From the sales of these works there is also derived a regular income, which for the last ten months, as the Report shows, amounted to nearly five thousand dollars. All this goes to illustrate, in a striking way, how the publishing enterprises of the Association have increased since Mr. Poole, Mr. Fletcher, and others, thirty years ago, made arrangements for a new edition of "Poole's Index" with the countenance and encouragement of their associates in library work.

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THE HOPEFULNESS OF PRIZE-STORY WRITERS has seldom had a better illustration than that cited by "The Bookman" in an account of a contest that evoked fifteen thousand manuscripts. Two days after the announcement of this short-story contest there was sent in a tale that left nothing to be desired in point of brevity, being boiled down to two hundred and forty-eight words. But it was ignorantly written in pencil on brown paper, and with it came this peremptory order: "Send the $7000 by registered male, as need it to rase morgage." This, however, is hardly more astonishing than the letters frequently received by magazine and newspaper editors, offering to supply poetry or fiction, or both, to the full capacity of the publication in question, and dictating terms of no shrinkingly modest nature. The appalling excess of zeal over knowledge in this world of ours could not reveal itself more strikingly than in these confidently expectant letters from the illiterate possessors of a genius that is only awaiting the opportunity of a suitable outlet in order to flood the land with masterpieces. No pent-up Utica ever contracted the powers of a Cato as does the lack of sufficiently liberal editorial overtures restrain the capacities of these might-be poets and novelists.

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THE LATE F. W. H. MYERS, poet, essayist, biographer, psychical-researcher, and dreamer, whose life of Wordsworth in the "English Men of Letters" series has introduced so many of us to the appreciative study of that poet, has been dead now ten years, and still no biography of the man has appeared. His widow's preface to "Fragments of Prose and Poetry" from her husband's writings led us to hope for a volume of his letters, with perhaps some account of his too-short life; but it may be that the intimate and personal character of these letters has caused the indefinite postponement of any such undertaking. Meanwhile one hails with satisfaction Mr. Arthur C. Benson's reminiscences of Myers in the current "Cornhill Magazine," from which we here snatch the following few lines as affording a glimpse of the ever-reserved, ever-courteous poet and idealist: "It was characteristic of him that, when I once sent him a book of my own, he acknowledged it at once with great warmth, but said that, though he had read it, he would express no opinion upon it. He added that he had once lost a friendship through expressing a perfectly candid opinion of a book, and that he had made a rule never to express an opinion again."

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"MY IDRALED JOHN BULLESSES" is the caption under which Yoshio Markino, Japanese artist and astute observer of Western manners, is writing down his opinions of English women for the benefit of readers of "The English Review." He has arrived, in the latest instalment, at the Suffrage question, which appears to his unprejudiced mind no question at all. Indeed, the Englishman's opposition to votes for women leads Markino to a polite wonder about the sincerity of the vaunted Western "respect-ness" towards women. The Japanese boy has found more kindness and sympathy, higher ambitions, and more intellect among English women than English men. "The John Bullesses have very romantic appearance just like butterflies," he explains. "They are the good subjects for novels, poetries, and pictures. But their innerside is very much *matter-of-fact*." As for the John Bullesses who don't want to vote because they "don't want to be any kind of an officer," Markino reassures them gallantly thus: "Why

should you have to be an officer because you have the right to vote? Rest assured! If you turn your head aside and hide your charmingly sweet face with your big-plumed hat, nobody will pull you up to the officer's seat." Spirited little sketches of suffragette John Bullesses add piquancy to the artist's verbal impressions. We shall hope to have them all in a book before long.

* * *

A FRUITFUL SUBJECT FOR A PRIZE DISSERTATION, open for treatment at the hands of any member of Harvard University, has been announced. It is this: "Can Harvard do better service to the country by reducing the price of education, by adopting the German system of compensating professors, by favoring the leadership of the intellectual student rather than of the athletic or convivial student, or by any other change?" The last clause surely gives the competing essayist all the latitude he need ask for. In connection with the German system of compensating professors, something might be said for or against the German system of university administration in general, in its striking contrast with our own method. And inasmuch as the American university, or any university, for that matter, never is but always to be blessed with a perfect system of management and a faultless curriculum, the opportunity here offered to university-reformers at Cambridge is a large one. The award of the prizes ($350 first, and $150 second) will be made by Mr. William Roscoe Thayer, editor of "The Harvard Graduates' Magazine"; Mr. Thomas Tileston Baldwin, Jr., president of the Advocate Graduate Board; and the president of the Advocate Undergraduate Board.

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BULLS AND BEARS ON THE LITERARY EXCHANGE may some day (though we are not longing for its advent) become as conspicuously active as those of the stock exchange. When that time arrives, if it ever does, such news items as the following, conceived in anticipation by "Punch," will probably be common enough: "Paradise Lost crumbled, but Hamlets and Othellos boomed on fresh wires from the Shakespeare Exploration Syndicate, whose mining expert reported having struck a new reef of code first editions. These last ran up hurriedly on the rumor that Mr. Pierpont Morgan was getting together a complete collection of the bard's works regardless of expense, and any refuse having any resemblance to an old copy was worked off on outsiders at enhanced figures." A timely market item just now might be: Shakespeare-Baconiana slumped twenty-seven points on the report from Chepstow that Dr. Orville Owen had abanded his work of excavating the bed of the River Wye at that place, having discovered to his chagrin that what he had so confidently expected would prove to be huge boxes containing important Bacon manuscripts were in reality the foundations of an old Roman bridge. First editions of "The Great Cryptogram" are now offered at eighteen cents, with no takers.

COMMUNICATIONS.

HOW ONE MAN "TOOK" LITERATURE.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

The editorial in your issue of June 1, on "The Approaches to Literature," pictures a well-recognized condition to many who are vitally interested in the matter. People who have not had the advantages of a higher education — possibly no higher than the grammar school — often have a tendency to be frightened at the word "literature"; nevertheless, they are just as likely to find enjoyment and profit in literature as a Doctor of Letters. Here is a typical example.

In the Washington office of a New York newspaper is employed a man of middle age who in his boyhood refused to finish even the common graded school-work. He became a messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and later a telegraph operator, which position he has filled ever since. Without anyone to guide him — he is single, and lives alone in a boarding-house — he has cultivated a well-defined taste for the best writings. What money he has remaining from living expenses he spends for books. His room is stocked with good editions of writers of standard fiction. For more solid reading he takes to history, and apparently cannot find enough to quench his thirst.

This man has not only read purely for pleasure, but he finds so much enjoyment in his books that he reads them again and again, until he has become a very good critic. His ideas of style and literary values are based upon reasoning as solid as that of any literary professor. This ability is unsophisticated and original, and for that reason he proves the more interesting to the few friends to whom he chooses to make his attainments known. Literature has furnished him his chief source of pleasure in life, and also has helped him in a very practical and peculiar way. He had the misfortune to inherit a thirst for alcoholic drink. He indulges only at long intervals, but these indulgences may extend over a period of weeks. This weakness has not gained for him any more friends, but the horror of it stares him in the face every day, causing him to retire the more into himself. He confessed to me one day that the only comfort he can get at the times this spectre is hovering over him is from his books. He will lock himself up in his rooms for days at a time, while his nervous system is recovering its tone, and read assiduously in order to forget "the outside world."

This shows how one man approached literature, and what he got out of it in his own way.

V. GILMORE IDEN.

Washington, D. C., June 9, 1911.

POETIC RESEMBLANCES.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

In an article on William Goldsmith Brown, in your issue of May 16, you conclude with an extract from a poem by him, which it is interesting to compare with one written by Emily Dickinson and printed in the first series of her published poems.

"If I can stop one heart from breaking,
I shall not live in vain;
If I can ease one life the aching,
Or cool one pain,
Or help one fainting robin
Unto his nest again,
I shall not live in vain."

Waterbury, Conn., June 5, 1911. E. R. F.

The New Books.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" and its Author.*

The centenary volume on Mrs. Stowe, by her son and her grandson, announces itself as "The story of a real character; telling not so much what she did, as what she was, and how she became what she was." It is somewhat of a disappointment to find it an unsystematic anecdotal biography, made up largely of material already used in "The Life of Harriet Beecher Stowe" published by her son in 1889. Even five of the eight illustrations did duty in the earlier volume. Of the material not in the biography of 1889, a great part comes from Mrs. James T. Fields's "Life." The interest that attaches to the centenary warranted a new book on Mrs. Stowe, even if there were few or no new facts to present; but it might have been better if the authors had undertaken and frankly announced a condensation of Mr. C. E. Stowe's rather unwieldy biography. The present volume will seem a little incoherent to one who does not know the story of Mrs. Stowe's life, and will be a wearisome repetition to the reader who has gained that knowledge from the ordinary sources.

This latest attempt, like earlier biographies of Mrs. Stowe, portrays fairly well a woman who might have written "The Minister's Wooing" or "Oldtown Folks," but it fails somehow to picture the possible author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." It would be idle to speculate whether fifteen volumes of Mrs. Stowe's collected works would now be in print if it were not for the sixteenth; especially idle, perhaps, since there is little likelihood that without the success of this one volume many of the others would have been written. The fact is, however, that Mrs. Stowe lives, and apparently will live even more in the future, as the author of one book.

When "Uncle Tom's Cabin" first appeared it was believed to be a campaign document which would not survive the circumstances that called it forth. A little later its popularity was explained as due to its historical importance. The dramatization was taken still less seriously. Professor Barrett Wendell wrote in his "Literary History of America": "To this day dramatized versions of it are said to be popular in this country." If the current story is true, the week in which his book appeared saw the bill-boards nearest Harvard College yard covered with announcements of the despised play. A year or two later a traveller whose attention had been quickened by this incident saw similar posters opposite the Martyrs' Monument at Oxford, and found, on his first stroll in Rome, the familiar faces of Uncle Tom and Little Eva looking down at him from a bill-board near the Colisseum. Surely, the Englishman and the Italian who in the twentieth century attend performances of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" do not do so on account of any interest in American social history. The play is of course the most intense melodrama, and the tale on which it is founded is melodramatic. But melodramas ordinarily come and go, and the melodrama that holds its own in divers parts of the world for sixty years can hardly be ignored in the literary history of the country that produced it.

It is always perplexing to find that a work which runs contrary to the recognized principles of art is the one which the world will not willingly let die. The critic easily dissects "Uncle Tom's Cabin" into nothingness. The plot is ill-proportioned and formless; the diction and style are not above reproach; the humor and the pathos are in a rather cheap conventional manner. But the man who says all this knows that he is speaking of one of the very few books which almost all of his auditors, of all intellectual and social conditions, have read, and read with pleasure. The secret of this popularity is not easy to analyze. The story shows genuineness and intensity of moral enthusiasm, it abounds in what the journalist calls "human interest"; but this is true of many books which excel in proportion and style, and which, nevertheless, last but a brief day. Mrs. Stowe herself has, in the judgment of most critics, written at least two novels of greater artistic excellence. It would be rash to say that the book belongs with the few works in which genius shows its greatness by disregarding all rules, but the persistency of its appeal at least makes one long for an explanation.

Conflicting anecdotes, published both before and after Mrs. Stowe's death, purport to tell how the book was written, but none of them explains it. It seems to have come into being in the same way that one of the characters it portrays accounted for her own existence. And so, doubtless, it did grow out of the author's deeper life. For this reason it might be well

* Harriet Beecher Stowe. The Story of her Life. By her son, Charles Edward Stowe, and her grandson, Lyman Beecher Stowe. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.

if we could really know "what she was, and how she became what she was." This information is not, however, likely to come from a family biography. Both the recent volume and the earlier life by Mr. C. E. Stowe are admirable in their frankness. Mrs. Stowe's life was remarkably free from anything of which those nearest to her might be ashamed; but there were, as in any life, some things that were to be regretted. Those matters which a false family sensitiveness might have tried to suppress — the Lady Byron episode, for example — have been touched by Mr. Stowe with a delicate openness that makes his books in this respect a model. Still, a satisfactory analysis of Mrs. Stowe's character will be made, if at all, only by a student working without entanglement or prejudice. What was the secret of that lack of social and personal distinction, so strange in a member of a family intellectually so distinguished? What should we infer regarding her emotional nature from the story of her strange courtship? What was the real influence on her life of her marriage with Professor Stowe? What were the real causes that led a daughter of the Beechers into the Episcopalian communion? What impressions did she make on the Southern people, of all colors and conditions, with whom she lived so soon after the war? or on those Englishwomen of rank whom she was wont to address as "Mrs." and correct herself, apologetically, to "Lady"? From the answers to these, and a score of other questions which the story of her life suggests, it might be possible to construct a picture of her character that would adequately explain her greatest work. Such an investigation might, however, lead only to the profitless discussion of trivial gossip in which biographical studies sometimes result. There are some works which it is well to take and enjoy without subjecting them or their authors to the analysis of academic research. Perhaps "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is one of these.

WILLIAM B. CAIRNS.

THE FUTURE OF WOMAN.*

In a small library of recent books on woman, two may be selected as having at least this in common: that they attempt to deal with the modern problem broadly, and to determine the true source of existing discontent. Both authors are strongly of the opinion that woman has a serious grievance, in the removal of which humanity in general is vitally interested. The remedy proposed is also nearly the same — substantially that of giving the sexes equal rights and duties in all the affairs of life.

"Woman and Labor," by Olive Schreiner, was written under unusual circumstances, while the author was held a prisoner during the Boer War in South Africa. It represents a small part of a much larger book, which had been in preparation for many years, but was destroyed when the author's house in Johannesburg was looted during the progress of the war. We can never adequately judge of our loss from this outrageous piece of vandalism, but so far as it is possible to form an opinion from the fragment now published, it is heavy. Written under difficulties and without works of reference, the book is naturally not rich in statistical information, nor perhaps always minutely accurate as to matters of fact, as shown for instance in the account of "winged ticks" on p. 76. Broadly speaking, however, the argument is adequately presented and well supported; so well and so clearly, that we cannot bring ourselves to wish it different in any important particular. It is indeed possible that the work as it is will have more influence on the public mind than the larger and more elaborate volume could have had. It is pointed out that in past ages both man and woman were fully and actively employed. While man engaged in the chase, in battle, or other strenuous pursuits, woman cultivated the soil and cared for the children. Each had plenty of interesting work, full of incident and exercising faculties of mind and body. There were of course variations and exceptions, but in general, it is maintained, this was true. Modern civilization and science have robbed man of many of his old fields of activity, but while doing so, they have opened before him many other avenues, so that his life to-day is perhaps richer than ever before.

> "The brain of one consumptive German chemist, who in his laboratory compounds a new explosive, has more effect upon the wars of the modern peoples than ten thousand soldierly legs and arms; and the man who invents one new labor-saving machine may, through the cerebration of a few days, have performed the labor it would otherwise have taken hundreds of thousands of his lusty fellows decades to accomplish." (P. 36.)

In spite of this, however: —

> "Never before in the history of the earth has the man's field of remunerative toil been so wide, so interesting, so complex, and in its results so all-important to society; never before has the male sex, taken as a whole, been so fully and strenuously employed." (P. 44.)

* WOMAN AND LABOR. By Olive Schreiner. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

THE MAN-MADE WORLD; or, Our Androcentric Culture. By Charlotte Perkins Gilman. New York: Charlton Co.

All this will be generally admitted; but what of woman? Man has taken from her much of the work which used to be specially her own; science and commerce have rendered a large part unnecessary, so that she is in danger of being reduced, more or less, to a condition of "sex-parasitism."

"Our spinning-wheels are all broken: in a thousand huge buildings steam-driven looms, guided by a few hundred thousands of hands (often those of men), produce the clothing of half the world; and we dare no longer say, proudly, as of old, that we and we alone clothe our peoples. . . . The army of rosy milkmaids has passed away for ever, to give place to the cream-separator and the, largely, male-and-machinery-manipulated butter pat. In every direction the ancient saw, that it was exclusively the woman's sphere to prepare viands of her household, has become, in proportion as civilization has perfected itself, an antiquated lie."

The case is not parallel to that of man, because for women — although new opportunities have come to some extent—on the whole the tendency is toward dependence on masculine labor, and reduction to few and comparatively uninteresting activities. In combating this, the modern woman is not proposing anything radically new, but is merely trying to regain her former position of equality as a producer and factor in civilization generally. She is not trying to widen the gap between the sexes, but, on the contrary, to bring them together in common pursuits and common aims.

"We have called the woman's movement of our age an endeavor on the part of women among modern civilized races to find new fields of labor as the old slip from them, as an attempt to escape from parasitism and an inactive dependence upon sex function alone; but, viewed from another side, the woman's movement might not less justly be called a part of a great movement of the sexes towards each other, a movement towards common occupations, common interests, common ideals, and an emotional tenderness and sympathy between the sexes more deeply founded and more indestructible than any the world has yet seen."

On opening Mrs. Gilman's book, "The Man-made World," the following paragraph was the first to catch my eye:

"'Tell me the secret of married happiness,' says the blooming bride-to-be to the sweet-faced grandmother. And that placid dame replies with unexpected fervor, 'Feed the brute!'" (P. 67.)

A little further search revealed the following:

"The female is the race-type — the man the variant. The female, as a race-type, having the female processes besides, best performs the race processes. The male, however, has with great difficulty developed them, always heavily handicapped by his maleness; being in origin essentially a creature of sex, and so dominated almost exclusively by sex impulses." (P. 238.)

It is in a way unfair to pick out these extreme statements and present them away from their context. Much that is reasonable and wise could be selected for citation, yet the animus suggested by the excerpts pervades the whole book. Much may be forgiven to noble wrath at undeniably outrageous evils; but, after all, it is necessary, for the sake of the cause itself, to use good judgment.

The man-made world, as Mrs. Gilman sees it, is full of failures, due in the main to the dominance of masculine instincts. An "androcentric culture," centering about man, fails because man is not really a "normal" human being, but is a creature set apart to perform certain functions directly or indirectly connected with sex. He is essentially an outsider, like the drone in a bee-hive. Woman, on the other hand, represents the "normal." A civilization centering about her would be self-contained, reasonable, successful. The predatory and destructive tendencies would hardly be in evidence; so the worst evils of to-day, due to war and competition, would be eliminated.

For the essence of all this, as is explained in the preface, we are indebted to Professor Lester Ward. It is impossible to deny that there is something in it, especially as applied to the present one-sided condition of affairs. It is also necessary to say that many passages in the book appear not to demand a "gynæcocentric culture" in place of what we have, but rather an equality of the sexes. To debate the whole question would require another book; but so far as the reviewer may be entitled to an opinion, it is that of the two works reviewed the first is infinitely superior in both judgment and feeling, while the second, though seeming to him to fail seriously in these respects, is nevertheless worth reading and will deserve and have a place in the history of thought along with the author's many other writings.

As a matter of sociology, it seems to me probable that the intellectual dominance of man (probably not so complete as we are wont to assume!) has what may be called a functional significance. Man, as the male sex, has needed great abilities of mind and body for use during brief periods of his life. In some of the lower animals, the male actually "burns out" and dies, while the female lives long after to perform her necessary functions. Civilization really began when it was discovered that masculine powers were not *merely* masculine, but could be utilized for general social purposes. It was, in a way, the utilization of what had been a waste product.

Woman, however, has inherited nearly the same intellectual and emotional qualities, and so far as we can now see there is neither excuse nor reason for excluding her from any of the higher social activities. T. D. A. Cockerell.

Oliver Goldsmith Newly Explained.*

The principal lives of Goldsmith have hitherto been either carefully "documented" biographies like those by Sir James Prior in 1837 and by John Forster in 1848, or sympathetic attempts at appreciation like those by Washington Irving in 1844 and Mr. Austin Dobson in 1888. All of these writers have been puzzled by the strange mixture of facts and traits and comments furnished in the bills and account-books of tailors and booksellers, and the more or less random records of Glover, Cooke, Miss Burney, Tom Davies, Bishop Percy, and of various people as reported by Boswell. Mr. Austin Dobson, in his "delightful study" (as Mr. Moore rightly calls it), is properly discriminating; for he says explicitly that "the testimony of witnesses such as Johnson and Reynolds, or even as Glover and Cooke, is of far greater import than that of Walpole, or Boswell, or Hawkins [one of Samuel Johnson's biographers], who scarcely ever speak of him without an accent of disdain or patronage." Nevertheless, Mr. Frankfort Moore, well known as an industrious and fertile writer of comedies and novels (for example, "The Jessamy Bride"), himself an Irishman, has now taken up the cudgels in Goldsmith's defense, and has directed his attention chiefly against this "accent of disdain or patronage."

Mr. Moore undertakes to do two things: to disprove the credibility of Boswell and others, and, as a necessary consequence, to explain Goldsmith, who, just because he was an Irishman, was inevitably and eternally misunderstood by the Englishmen and Scotchmen among whom he lived in London, and by whom chiefly his doings have been reported to us. In both these undertakings he seems to have abundantly succeeded.

In his thirty-page Introduction, Mr. Moore denies Boswell's credibility and sincerity, and accuses him of malice and wilful inaccuracy. He supports his attack by citing Miss Burney, by examining the cases of Barretti and of Garrick (both of whom Boswell hated), by quoting Walpole's denunciation of Boswell, and by reference to "well-known" facts about the Boswell family's attitude toward the "Life of Johnson." He further charges that Boswell, like some others of Johnson's circle, was temperamentally unable to understand Goldsmith; and to make this point clear, he enters into a detailed exposition of Goldsmith's characteristically Irish training and ways. Of Goldsmith's training, Mr. Moore remarks, at the end of Chapter I, on the Ireland of Oliver Goldsmith:

> "An implicit trust in Providence makes the most improvident of people; but when a man occupies the position of a local providence, his condition becomes hopeless, owing to the onerous character of the obligations imposed upon him by the *rôle*. There can be little doubt that this was the part which his father was encouraged to play; and he played it to the entire satisfaction of the neighborhood. That was very well so far as it went; but such a position as he occupied should only be a life one; an attempt to establish a dynasty on such a basis is certain to end in disaster. The father of the Goldsmiths believed in the hereditary principle in this connection; he taught his children the unworldly doctrine that it is more blessed to give than to receive, and the result was to unfit them for worldly success. One of the most prominent characteristics of the world is worldliness, but Charles Goldsmith led his children to believe exactly the opposite; and the result was that one of them lived miserably as a genius and another starved as a carpenter. There was not a member of the family that did not 'go under.' The worldliness of the world was too much for them, seeing that they had been taught from their infancy that unworldliness is the most important of virtues. The others were all probably as truly loved within their circle, which was bounded by the tiny town of Elphin in the north and the obscure village of Ballymahon in the south, as Oliver Goldsmith was by his circle, which even in his own day was bounded only by the circumference of the globe; but all became equally submerged by the stress and strain of life in a world that was made for the worldly."

The one particular, however, in which Goldsmith was sure to be misunderstood by most Englishmen, and (Mr. Moore implies) by all Scotchmen, was his unwise but persistent use of various forms of Irish humor; and the worst of it was that the people who misunderstood him thought him a fool. Among these forms of humor was the bull. Cooke called Goldsmith a fool, because "If you gave him change for a bad shilling and you gave him the shilling back, he would say, 'What's the matter with the shilling? It's as good a shilling as ever was *born*.'" On this Mr. Moore comments:

> "Of course the people who came to understand this form of his native humor found him extremely amusing and looked upon him as a delightful companion; but the majority of these people were not of the recording sort: they did not keep diaries, nor did they write biographies. But let not Boswell tell us that Gold-

*The Life of Oliver Goldsmith. By F. Frankfort Moore. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

smith, if he was the ignorant, foolish, pushing, easily irritated conversational blunderer that he tries to make him out to be, would have become the beloved friend of people known to fashion as well as of people known to fame."

Another form of humor is a subtly ironical comment, delivered with a perfectly straight face. Mr. Moore instances the lines in "Retaliation," which Cumberland took as complimentary, and concludes:

"We will only beg of a reader of Boswell to consider if it might not be possible that a Scotsman, who of all people in the world had the least faculty for appreciating this form of expression, became mystified by the adroitness of Goldsmith's employment of it; and if it was not rather more than possible that this Irishman, whose humor appears in almost every line that ever came from his pen, thoroughly enjoying the mystification of Boswell, almost touched the border-line of extravagance in his utterances when the silly Scotsman was within hearing."

Still another variety of humor especially practiced by Irishmen is affected stupidity and willingness to be the subject of a jest — both matters, we may be fairly certain, totally incomprehensible to James Boswell, Esquire, of Auchinleck. Boswell was like John Shard in Mr. Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows"; he could not understand how a surgical operation would enable a man to see a joke. Consequently, men like Goldsmith and Garrick must have taken great and constant delight in saying and doing, in Boswell's presence, perfectly absurd things with the gravest possible manner. If Boswell had some faint suspicion that these men were making fun of him, his dislike of them, which was presumably inspired in the first place by his jealousy of their intimacy with Johnson, finds considerable justification. If, however, Boswell took them seriously, his entire misunderstanding is an adequate explanation of his disapproval, for in that case Boswell could see in Johnson's liking for them only another instance of that great man's extraordinary philanthrophy.

With these facts made clear, Mr. Moore proceeds to take up the various incidents which have been supposed to show Goldsmith in an unfavorable light, — for instance, in reporting the scene where Goldsmith affected to be enraged because the French officers had eyes only for the Misses Horneck, and paid no attention to Goldsmith in plain view at another window, Mr. Moore reminds us that the ladies themselves surely understood the humor of the situation, and that no Irishman could fail to see how much fun Goldsmith was having. Similarly, he shows the humor of Goldsmith's affecting to disparage Burke's eloquence, with his apparent discomfiture when put to the test; and he declares that "as for the story of the puppets, all that we can say is that if there is no humor in a man's affirming that he is quite as adroit as a stuffed figure controlled by wires, there is nothing humorous in the world."

In the light of such details as these, we can better understand the scene when, upon Goldsmith's assenting to Chamier's suggestion that by the last word of the line "Remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow," Goldsmith meant "tardiness of locomotion," Dr. Johnson interrupted with "No, sir . . . You mean that sluggishness of mind which comes upon a man in solitude." Surely Goldsmith's eyes must have twinkled as he answered meekly, "Ah! that was what I meant!"

Mr. Moore has succeeded admirably in proving the unreliability of Boswell's testimony, and in explaining practically all of the contradictory evidence which has clouded our understanding of Goldsmith's character. Hereafter there should be no excuse for looking upon Goldsmith as an inspired fool, — a genius, to be sure, and lovable, but hardly more than a grown-up child, and therefore exciting our wonder rather than the respect we give most of his friends. In short, when we find a man who could take his own misadventure as the core of his own comedy, who could write unfailingly delicious humor, who could dedicate a poem or answer an angry and malicious opponent with perfect taste and tone, or who could write satire of such a rare combination of cleverness and kindliness, with all Pope's wit but not a trace of his malice, as Oliver Goldsmith did all these things, Mr. Moore simply cannot believe that he could be a vain and envious fool. And we heartily agree with him.

Aside from Mr. Moore's two main contentions, however, his work seems distinctly unsatisfactory. His efforts to present the *facts* of Goldsmith's life are neither so clear nor so carefully "documented" as Mr. Austin Dobson's, — which perhaps is only saying that Mr. Dobson is a more skilful literary historian. In the first place, Mr. Moore's happy knack of interpreting a scene or an incident becomes, when he is dealing with mere rumors, a too facile habit of lively conjecture. For example, in Chapter IV., "Qualifying for a Degree," he discusses Goldsmith's bullying by Theaker Wilder — "a name which so aptly suggested his disposition that it might have been invented

for him by Oliver Goldsmith himself" — and one of its effects: his writing street-ballads and listening to their rendition and the comments on them. All these Mr. Moore makes the most of, with much ingenuity, which, though very pleasant, must still remain conjecture. Again, of a possible but entirely imaginary account which Goldsmith might conceivably have wished to write about his wanderings — and for which, Mr. Moore assumes, the "Enquiry" was a substitute — he says that "We have no doubt that he approached the booksellers with a proposal for a volume embodying his experiences, and that it was rejected on the spot." Indeed, Mr. Moore's too frequent use of "we may be sure" or "doubtless" is often irritating.

Along with this tendency to visualize a scene vividly, and then to accept the product as fact, goes a Swinburnian intemperance in the use of superlatives. For example, Mr. Moore says that "his 'Vicar of Wakefield' was the best novel, his 'Deserted Village' the best poem, and 'She Stoops to Conquer' the best comedy, of his generation." Such statements show a generous enthusiasm, but hardly seem judicial when one thinks of "Tom Jones" and "Tristram Shandy," of Gray's "Elegy," and of "The Rivals" and the "School for Scandal"; and the assertion of Goldsmith's excellence in terms which imply the inferiority of other very good things is, to say the least, unnecessary. Another example is Mr. Moore's comment on "Edwin and Angelina," which has never been rated high by the critics, and which in popularity has surely not even rivalled Gray's "Elegy," and yet he says: "We believe that more of its stanzas than of any other poem can be repeated by people in England to-day."

Among numerous other *obiter dicta* inspired by zeal for Goldsmith's reputation is a reference to "Pamela and a large number of equally anæmic stories of genteel life," and the remark that "It took Gray three years to give an air of laborious perfection to his 'Elegy.' It took Goldsmith eight to impart an air of spontaneity to 'The Traveller.'" In truth, Mr. Moore seems often inclined to proclaim an "Irish invasion" of which somehow or other the English have been exasperatingly unconscious.

Sometimes, also, Mr. Moore betrays—as who of us would not?—an inadequate knowledge of eighteenth century literary history. He seems to imply, for example, that Garrick's scheming against the "Goodnatured Man" showed special ill feeling toward Goldsmith. It seems, rather, to be characteristic of Garrick; it certainly was of a piece with his treatment of Dodsley's "Cleone," and not unlike his rejection of Home's "Douglas." Again, apropos of the charge that Goldsmith was vain, he notes the number of instances in which Goldsmith's books appeared without the author's name on the title-page. But anonymous publication, even where the authorship was an open secret, was rather common then: Young's "Night Thoughts" had no author's name, even on the eighth edition; a fifth edition of Johnson's "London" did not, or a third of his "Rasselas," or a third of Burke's "Account of the European Settlements in America," or a third of his "Philosophical Inquiry into the Sublime and Beautiful"; or the fifth of the "Sermons of Mr. Yorick"; or the ninth of Gray's "Elegy." Cambridge, Akenside, Mason, and others, put their names to only a second or a third edition of their various publications; so that it is just as reasonable to suppose that Goldsmith was following a common practice as that he was shrinking from publicity. In the case of the "Vicar," Mr. Moore seems misled by its later popularity. "It can scarcely be doubted," he says (page 266), "that the Newberys — after the lapse of a year or two — came to the conclusion that they had got the book cheap." Although the publishers issued three editions in 1766, the fourth did not appear until 1770; and, according to the account-books of Collins, one of the partners, "started with a loss." As Mr. Dobson tells us, before the thousand copies of this edition were sold, and the fifth appeared in 1774, Collins sold his third share for five guineas. The inferences are unmistakable: the publishers did not profit at Goldsmith's expense, as Mr. Moore assumes, and editions of the "Vicar" did not begin to multiply until after Goldsmith's death.

Another distracting feature of Mr. Moore's book is the unfailing gusto with which he plies his shillelagh on nearly every head in sight — Johnson, Garrick, the publishers, stage managers old and new, historians, Englishmen and Scotchmen. Sir Joshua and the Misses Horneck are almost the only ones who escape. The author's strictures are occasionally in bad taste,—as, for example, his sneer at Johnson's delay in getting out his edition of Shakespeare (page 273); more often they are needless digressions. Indeed Mr. Moore fairly lays himself open to criticism by his abounding fulness of utterance; his book would have been better if it had been a hundred pages shorter.

EDWARD PAYSON MORTON.

Traffics and Discoveries of a China Collector.*

Popular interest in old china and its collection is amply attested by the recent publication, in two well printed and beautifully illustrated volumes, of Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals, written during the years of her ceramic enthusiasm. Lady Charlotte was a pioneer collector, with pioneer opportunities that make the china enthusiast of to-day sigh with envy. Her specialty was English pottery and porcelain and Battersea enamels; and the collection she gave to the South Kensington Museum stands as a monument to her untiring industry and perseverance, her profound knowledge, and her good taste.

Lady Charlotte's Journals are no mere dry-as-dust catalogues of dealers' names, dates, prices, and other routine details of the chase. She took up china-collecting as the chief diversion of her later life, bringing to it the same buoyant energy and enthusiasm with which, in girlhood, she had mastered half a dozen languages, and, after her first marriage, studied Welsh, translated the "Mabinogion," learned double-entry book-keeping, and incidentally brought up a family of ten children. Her second husband, Charles Schreiber, appears to have shared all her artistic interests. Together they travelled through Europe in search of china, bric-a-brac, and, in later years, of fan-leaves and playing cards, hunting out "curiosity shops" in every town they visited, considering values, driving bargains, and leaving behind them an ever-increasing circle of friendly tradesmen, to whom they might look for help on succeeding visits. Perhaps the pleasantest quality of the Journals is the sense they give of the Schreibers' rare and perfect comradeship, seemingly devoid of the smallest frictions or antagonisms.

An amusing trait of the journalist is the pride she takes in not being "done" by the antique-dealers. If a vase or a plate is too dear, the Schreibers will not buy it, no matter how badly they want it to fill a gap in one of their cabinets. It was this attitude,—the only one for the self-respecting collector, rich or poor,—quite as much as the then state of the antique trade, that made it possible to get together a collection like the South Kensington one for a surprisingly moderate outlay.

Lady Charlotte was wonderfully even-tempered. The most preposterous prices seldom excite her to more than a mere statement of the fact; and the most treasured "find" makes, in the quiet tenor of the diary, only "a happy and successful day." Nevertheless she is a person of decided preferences, and in nothing more than in antique-dealers. Early in the chase she writes of "an officious, meddling, tiresome old man named della Rovere, who keeps a shop with very little in it." Occasionally she buys from some poor little dealer "more from charity than anything else." Open-air markets always amuse and delight her. She generously attributes dealers' mistakes to ignorance, but the rare occasions on which she and her husband let themselves be duped cut her pride to the quick. However, these misadventures are too few to mar the pleasure of their frequent journeys abroad, punctuated by hunts in London — then as now the paradise of the curio-hunter,—and stays at her country home at Canford, or visits her children, several of whom shared her fondness for collecting.

Besides the English porcelains at South Kensington, Lady Schreiber left a quantity of miscellaneous china, most of which is now in the possession of three of her children. All these collections have been freely drawn upon to illustrate the Journals, the result being a series of very beautiful plates in color and half-tone, most of them showing groups of specimens of one ware. The Journals make no effort to assist in identification of specimens, and the plates likewise will be found of greater interest to connoisseurs than to amateurs in china-hunting.

Lady Schreiber's hunts were of course not confined to mere shopping. Her visits to museums and private collections and her meetings with continental experts are interestingly related; and there are graphic descriptions of many of the places she visited. The Turkish trip was undertaken principally to visit a daughter, whose husband was Ambassador at Constantinople; and there were many unique and delightful experiences to record during the month spent there, besides a few notable purchases of Oriental wares. Altogether, Lady Schreiber's Journals are a vital argument in behalf of a fad. When the active interests of her life were waning a little, the merry, tireless hunt for glass and china and fans kept her and

*Lady Charlotte Schreiber's Journals. Confidences of a Collector of Ceramics and Antiques throughout Britain, France, Holland, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Austria, and Germany, 1869-1885. Edited by Montague J. Guest. With annotations by Egan Mew. In two volumes. Illustrated. New York: John Lane Co.

her husband busy and happy and pleasantly excited. In her Journals, as in her generous gifts to the nation, she has left behind her a valuable legacy — the record of a gallant spirit, well aware that most curiosity shops are "not good for very much," but finding life, none the less, "a very pleasant chase."

EDITH KELLOGG DUNTON.

LORD ACTON ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.*

It is striking evidence of the esteem in which Lord Acton has been held by his literary friends that, although he never would consent to undertake any considerable piece of historical writing, they have collected and published since his death four volumes of his lectures and essays. They reckoned on the interest which the larger reading public would feel in the work of one whose broad knowledge and stimulating ideas were always the admiration of the Cambridge group of scholars and of the many men with whom he came in contact beyond the confines of the University. He enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best read men in England and Europe. His learning was regarded as ample and exact.

The lectures in the present volume, like most of those previously published, were delivered in Cambridge while he was Regius Professor of Modern History. In the years 1895–1899 the French Revolution was one of the special subjects set for the Historical Tripos. The subject must have been in a peculiar sense congenial, for through his family he was connected with some interesting consequences of the Revolution. His name, Dalberg-Acton, recalls two widely separated fields of revolutionary activity — the Rhine country and Naples. He was great-grand-nephew of Karl von Dalberg, the last archchancellor of the Holy Roman Empire. His grandfather was the General Acton who was minister of the Neapolitan Bourbons at the time when they entered into conflict with the first French republic. There is nothing in these lectures, however, which suggests that he inherited the antipathies of General Acton or shared the dreams of the prince-bishop who played so conspicuous a part in Napoleonic Germany.

Lord Acton's interest in the Revolution is directed toward its political side. Among the causes, he discusses only the growth of opinion. The economic side, which now so engages the attention of investigators, he leaves almost untouched. In describing the legislation of August 4, for example, he does not explain in any detail the plan of making an end of feudal burdens, nor does he mention the laws of March and May, 1790, which were designed to give effect to the plan. For the same reason little is said of the assignats or of the maximum laws.

Since Lord Acton's lectures move over the familiar path of the political history of the Revolution the reader will look mainly for his estimate of the great figures of the political stage — Mirabeau, Danton, Robespierre, the King, the Queen. His interpretation of Danton's career is disappointing. He holds Danton responsible for the massacres of September, on the strength of a remark to Louis Philippe, then the Duc de Chartres serving on the staff of Dumouriez. He also affirms, without proof, that Danton sent out orders to the departments to imitate the example of Paris. The description of Mirabeau is more satisfactory. The final judgment is one of condemnation, because Mirabeau's ultimate policy was not only "one vast intrigue," but also because it was futile. "There was at no time a prospect of success," says Lord Acton, "for he never had the king and the queen for one moment with him."

Lord Acton deems Sieyès "the most perfect representative of the Revolution." He explains that "in sustained power of consistent thinking Sieyès resembles Bentham and Hegel," that "though many modern writers on politics exceed him in genius and eloquence, none equal him in invention and resource," and that "in the history of political doctrine, where almost every chapter has yet to be written, none will be more valuable than the one that will show what is permanent and progressive in the ideas that he originated." Such views have at least the merit of novelty. At the same time, Lord Acton does not regard Sieyès as a high-minded man, or a good writer or speaker.

The most noteworthy quality of these lectures is their style, — their style of thought as well as of expression. The spoken word must have been even more effective. Lord Acton possessed the art of summarizing a situation in an epigram which lingers in the mind because of its happy exactness. The wholesome vigor of his moral judgments results in his distributing condemnations in a manner altogether uncon-

* LECTURES ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. By John Emerich Edward Dalberg-Acton, First Baron Acton. Edited by John Neville Figgis, C.R., Litt. D., and Reginald Vere Laurence, M.A. New York: The Macmillan Co.

ventional. Apropos of the murder of Foulon and Berthier, he explains that "murder, approved and acknowledged, is not an epidemic peculiar to any time, or any country, or any opinion." He finds it characteristic of modern monarchy, and proceeds to name several monarchs, including the English Elizabeth, James, and William. He adds that the historians "have praise and hero-worship for nearly every one of these anointed culprits. The strong man with the dagger is followed by the weaker man with the sponge. First, the criminal who slays; then the sophist who defends the slayer."

At the close of the twenty-two lectures there is an appendix of thirty pages giving Lord Acton's opinions of the principal writers on the Revolution, from Droz to Aulard. This is far from being a dry bibliographical list. A page or two of comment is devoted to each author, and the results of Lord Acton's reading and of his wide European acquaintance are more apparent here than in some other parts of the volume.

HENRY E. BOURNE.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

Gleanings from fifty years in China.

Archibald Little, whose death was recorded some two years ago, had long been recognized as an authority on western China. For fifty years a merchant in that country, his life had not been spent in the treaty ports, but rather in the little-known interior, especially along the upper reaches of the Yangtse. His book entitled "Through the Yangtse Gorges" remains the best account of travel in that region, while "The Far East" testifies to his scholarly ability. It was a distinct service, therefore, for his widow, herself known as the author of "The Land of the Blue Gown," to bring together, under the title of "Gleanings from Fifty Years in China" (Lippincott), a number of his miscellaneous writings. Many of these appeared originally in local periodicals, and some in the reviews of England and America; others have never before been published. The twenty-two papers are grouped under headings as follows: Trade and Politics, Travel, Drama and Legend, Religion and Philosophy. Those on trade and politics are of value not only because of Mr. Little's long experience but because of his exceptionally fair attitude toward the Chinese, —an attitude quite different from that of the average trader in the East. In the travel section, some experiences along the Yangtse are vividly described, and there is a charming account of a yachting trip through the Chusan archipelago. Of the dramatic sections, two are translations, while one is an original playlet written after the Chinese manner. The first translation is that of a two-hundred-year-old comedy known as "Borrowing Boots." To those who are unfamiliar with the Chinese drama this will be a revelation in its delightful humor, its withering satire, and its striking delineation of certain Chinese characteristics. But most interesting at this time are the two hitherto unpublished chapters on "Missionaries in China" and "Confucianism." These were written toward the end of the author's life, and represent his final judgment on these much-discussed matters. The missionary problem is treated from a distinctly pro-Chinese point of view. Recognizing the good accomplished, the writer cannot overlook the political and other evils. The chapter is a frank indictment of the wrongs inflicted upon China by European governments, merchants, and others. The final opinion of this merchant and scholar must be of value: "I may sum up by saying that in my experience with all classes of Chinese and in all parts of China: in business, in pleasure, in travel, in war and in peace: with rebel leaders and their rabble armies, with Imperialist generals and their ill-disciplined troops: with literary pedants: with shrewd bankers, clever merchants, hardy sailors and boatmen and illiterate coolies: steadily comparing our two civilizations, ever modifying foregone conclusions and never reaching the comfort of absolute conviction: my conclusion is, that the average Chinaman is more forbearing, more tolerant, and in his social relations as much, if not more, Christian than the average Westerner."

Some bits of life and reflections thereon.

With no apology for assuming that sundry personal reminiscences and certain private opinions and peculiar tastes may seem as interesting and as important to others as to himself, Mr. Charles Macomb Flandrau writes frankly and freely in the first person singular in a series of short and unusually entertaining sketches and essays that originally appeared in "The Bellman," and are now collected to form a book entitled "Prejudices" (Appleton). The style is agreeably suggestive of Mr. A. C. Benson's genially intimate and self-revealing manner, the author making it clear that he has profited by one of Mr. Howells's pieces of advice to young writers —to give expression to what seems most personal and peculiar, since that is what will be read with fullest sympathy by the greatest number of readers A few lines appropriate to the season, we quote from Mr. Flandrau's chapter on "Holidays." He confesses in regard to the Fourth of July: "It now has become for me a day of genuine misery, unless I am happy enough to spend it where it is not 'observed.' In addition to loathing the noise because I can't help it, I more and more every year hate it because I am increasingly depressed by the knowledge of all the so easily preventable mutilations with which it is associated; I hate it because of the pain I have known it to inflict upon the sick and dying. . . . While trying to reassure an old dog who had crawled under a bed and collapsed

with a nervous chill, while trying to calm the uncontrollable terror of a steady, sensible, intelligent horse, I have often fervently wished that there had been no Revolution and that we had remained a British colony." One chapter ("Wanderlust") takes the form of a pathetic little story, excellently told, whether the incident be real or only imagined. Another is devoted to a discussion, in dialogue form, of "Ann Veronica." Admirable, too, are the author's observations on servants and his indignation against those masters and mistresses who treat them as creatures having no share in our common humanity. In short, the book is replete with good things, and should be read from cover to cover.

An Anglo-American journalist.

Mr. George W. Smalley, for many years London correspondent of the New York "Tribune," and later representative of the London "Times" in America, has recently been publishing, in the former paper, his reminiscences of men and events. These sketches have now been put into book form, and appear under the title, "Anglo-American Memories" (Putnam). The author follows no order, either of time or incident, and as a result each sketch stands as a disconnected recollection. Nevertheless, the book is very entertaining reading, for Mr. Smalley has a vivid pen, which gives, at least, the impression made upon a contemporary by such men as Wendell Phillips, Dana, Emerson, Garrison, Sumner, and a score of others of the period just before the Civil War. During the war itself, and even to the most recent time, the author has had a journalistic position, enabling him to observe at close range the political leaders, both of the United States and of England. As a youth, enthusiastic for the cause of free speech, Mr. Smalley was an ardent defender of Wendell Phillips. He considers the later glorification of Garrison ill-founded. "I cannot recall," he writes, "one single effort of anything that could be thought oratory. He was a tiresome speaker. . . . He had a message to deliver, and he delivered it as a gramophone delivers its messages. . . . His face was both angry and weak. His attitude on the platform was half apologetic and half passionate." This is interesting, if not of itself convincing, testimony. Convincing the book is not, in any connection, for the author has apparently made no effort to compare his own impressions with the statements or judgments of historians, and in the matter of names and dates, his memory sometimes plays him false. Thus, in lauding the great abilities of Charles Francis Adams, our Minister to England during the Civil War, he writes: "Adams's greater service consisted in a just menace of war to England if she let loose the Alexandra . . . ," and concludes that the British Ministry "gave way only because Mr. Adams had put the alternative of war before them." It was not the Alexandra that was in question, but the so-called "Laird Rams," and the American historian, Rhodes, has proved with apparent conclusiveness that the British determination to stop the "Rams" was reached some days previous to Adams's ultimatum, and that England in no sense yielded to a threat. But Mr. Smalley would disclaim, it is to be presumed, exact historical accuracy; and, certainly, in suggestiveness and in attractive characterization, based on personal impressions, his work has value and much of interest.

Spain's most noteworthy cathedrals.

Eight Spanish cathedrals — Salamanca (older and younger), Burgos, Avila, Leon, Toledo, Segovia, Seville, and Granada — are described and interpreted in one of those sumptuous volumes which are less, and much more, than a guide-book — Mr. John A. Gade's "Cathedrals of Spain" (Houghton Mifflin Co.). The author, a practising architect of New York City, has recently returned from a close and enthusiastic study of Spanish churches; and with the glow still warming his heart, he has written the story of certain cathedrals which are most typical of the blended glories of Romanesque, Gothic, and Renaissance. The historic charm of Salamanca, and the curious fact that its smaller and older cathedral was left as a sort of buttress to this gigantic new one begun by Ferdinand and Isabella, have naturally given it the first place in Mr. Gade's book. "Grand" and "grandiloquent" are his appropriate adjectives for these two products of different ages. As an architect, the author cannot accept without a murmur the Renaissance lantern raised on the Gothic crown of the new cathedral, though he admits that the two styles have been blended with a harmony hardly to be expected. The noble Cock-tower — *Torre del Gallo* — of the older cathedral is judiciously praised; and he does not fail to remind us that "it furnished the inspiration for our noblest American Romanesque temple — Trinity Church in Boston." Better known to Americans are Burgos, so often the first Spanish cathedral visited, and Seville, with its immensity, its exterior clashings of style, its interior nobility, and its Giralda tower — also an inspiration for America. Avila, from whose gates little St. Teresa "toddled forth" to save the world; Granada, whose cathedral had to await the expulsion of the Moors and so came in as Gothic was dying out; Leon's majestic Gothic, and Toledo's impressive silences — all are finely felt and charmingly described by a sensitive soul with an unusual gift of expression. The book is richly illustrated with half-tones, and in the main is carefully printed—although on page 13 "western" seems inadvertently to have usurped the place of "eastern" in speaking of the apses of Salamanca.

Lights and shadows of London courts.

The business-like directness and celerity with which cases at law are, as a rule, tried in England must have surprised many Americans who have had occasion to look into the matter. The Court of Chancery seems not yet to have developed any amazing rapidity in its procedure, but otherwise there is truth in

Mr. Thomas Leaming's statement in the preface to his instructive and readable volume, "A Philadelphia Lawyer in the London Courts" (Holt):— "The trials, both civil and criminal, will reveal the complete triumph of common sense, and the Englishman will appear at his best in his court, for there he leads the world. The hearty good humor, alacrity and crispness of the proceedings, the absence of declamation but the avoidance of monotony by the proper distribution of emphasis, all combine to delight the practised observer." Mr. Leaming's book is the elaboration of an address before the Bar Association of Pennsylvania, an address that was so well received that he subsequently devoted a number of holiday London visits to the amplification of his remarks. His chapters deal with first impressions, the making of English lawyers and their several kinds of duties, lawyers' fees, the discipline whereby correct standards are maintained, the various sorts of courts, a recent important murder trial, extra-metropolitan law practice, and some other general matters. Among the few points of superiority of our own methods over those of English courts is the appointment of counsel for an undefended prisoner. In the course of his interesting account of the trial and conviction of Madar Lal Dhingra, the young student who murdered Sir William Hutt Curzon Wyllie and Dr. Cowas Lalcaca, the author remarks that "to an American observer it seemed odd and scarcely a fair practice for a man to be tried for his life unrepresented by counsel learned in the law. . . . To excuse the omission on the ground of the obvious guilt and callousness of the prisoner, is not a satisfactory solution, because it would involve prejudging the issue to be tried." One is reminded of the odium incurred in some quarters by the legally appointed defender of the assassin of President McKinley, and of his convincing defense of his acceptance of the appointment. As Mr. Leaming says, our invariable method in such cases "guards against the possibility of terrible mistakes." The illustrations, six in number, are photographic reproductions of sketches in oil from the brush of the author himself.

Some good theatrical small-talk.

A pleasant chronicle of events and personages important in the dramatic history of America is Mr. Daniel Frohman's "Memories of a Manager" (Doubleday). For five and twenty years Mr. Frohman has been one of the best known theatrical managers of this country, and his establishment and conduct of the famous old Lyceum Theatre in New York would alone make him a figure to recall with kindliness by the many who have enjoyed his ministrations in that now historic playhouse. The first part of his book is devoted to reminiscences of the Lyceum venture; he chats of plays and players, tells many piquant anecdotes of Sothern, Gillette, Mansfield, and others, in the days when they were young and aspiring; and he describes the early struggles which led to the establishment of an organization which, everything considered, was a stock company of as equal excellence and sound ideals as any in the records of our stage. It is amusing to hear how Mansfield secured "Candida" from Mr. Bernard Shaw, put it into rehearsal, and then angrily gave the play up, not finding it suited to his needs. When Mr. Frohman saw Mr. Shaw in London, and referred to the fact, Shaw in jocund mood declared that the English company which played it drew a good house the opening night but played to nearly empty benches the remaining nights. He told them to send him royalties for the first night only; but, said he, they persisted in sending the money for each evening's performance. "They can't afford it!" was the unique dramatist's remark. The second part of the volume deals critically, though in brief, with the technique of drama; and here Mr. Frohman has some sensible things to say about the composition of plays,— why they fail, and how the work differs to-day from that of the past. He declares that a drama is "a transcript of life either as it exists or in its ideal form as life ought to be,"— a definition which few will feel like disputing. Mr. Frohman's chatty record is enlivened with numerous portraits and scenes from familiar dramas. Lovers of the theatre will wish to keep the book for reference after the immediate pleasure of its perusal is over. In its unostentatious way, it is a worthy addition to our theatrical annals.

Samuel Butler and Psychic Evolution.

The re-issue of the works of Samuel Butler, now being carried forward by Messrs. Dutton, brings with it a rather striking illustration of the vicissitudes of opinion in the realm of science rivalling the reputedly more capricious fluctuations of æsthetic preference in the field of literature. The re-issue becomes in due measure a vindication; for the trend of opinion in the mooted field of heredity, though unchanging in its aversion to the controversial and carping judgments of a brilliant critic of Darwin and Darwinism, has swung back to a recognition of the pertinence of his views, and the soundness of principles misleadingly and at times fancifully elaborated. "Life and Habit" written in 1877, and "Unconscious Memory" written in 1880, are introduced by Mr. R. A. Streatfeild and Professor Hartog respectively, the critical survey of the latter setting forth the significance of Butler's views in the light of recent biological advance. The question of the inadequacy of the hypothesis of natural selection, and the suggestion of a psychic factor in the transmission process, form the two foci about which the somewhat irregular orbit of Butler's works are described. Whatever the true meaning and value of the hypothesis of an organic or unconscious memory, the ideas of Butler are more than suggestive; they are decidedly stimulating, and to a creditable extent form a permanent contribution to the body of significant positions. The

volumes bear surprisingly well the test of a reappearance after a revolutionary progress of thought. The ideas are clothed in an older fashion; but the spirit of their design is at once modern and interesting. The situation is but superficially parallel to the remarkable constructive work of Mendel. Yet the one incident recalls the other. Students of biology and of psychology will welcome these admirably prepared and executed volumes. They will be read selectively and retrospectively, yet with an appreciation of the vital force to shape opinion and to enter into the balance of judgment, that gives longevity to the productions of able minds.

A survey of world literature.

"A rational scheme of connection such as should be at the back of every attempt to make choice of the best books" is the aim of Professor Moulton's latest volume. "World-Literature" (Macmillan) is its title, the subject being considered "not in the sense of the sum total of particular literatures, but as a unity, the literary field seen from the point of view of the English-speaking peoples." In accordance with this scheme, the author groups the great books under the "Five Literary Bibles": to wit, the Scriptures, Homer and the Greek Tragedians, Shakespeare, Dante and Milton, and the Faust-Dramas. An introductory chapter, which is certainly too erudite for the class of readers for which the book is intended, sets forth historically "The Literary Pedigree of the English-Speaking Peoples," and a sixth division discusses the masterpieces of collateral literatures, Omar and Ossian, Sigurd and the Kalevala. The essay and the lyric receive separate treatment, and a discussion of "Strategetic Points" serves as an annex into which are thrust Plato and Lucretius, Aristophanes, The Romance of the Rose, Reynard the Fox, and Everyman, Malory and Chaucer, Spenser, Froissart and Cervantes, Erasmus and Bacon, Molière and Racine, Scott, Sienkiewicz, Rabelais, Balzac and Hugo, Byron and Wordsworth. Comparisons are odious, and the list is perhaps as good as most previous ones. The book will have its value for our Reading Clubs and Chautauquas, although many will contest its statement that Morris's "Sigurd the Volsung" "represents perhaps the highest point to which the epic poetry of the world has attained."

Wills and their makers, ancient and modern.

"So surely as the berry indicates the soundness of the root, the flower of the bulb, so does man's last will tell of the goodness or foulness of the heart which conceived it," affirms an unnamed author quoted by Mr. Virgil M. Harris in the opening chapter of his elaborate and learned, but far from unentertaining, work on "Ancient, Curious, and Famous Wills" (Little, Brown & Co.), the first extensive treatise of the sort put forth by an American jurist, so far as we know, and containing the largest number of illustrative examples, from a great variety of sources, that it has been our fortune to meet with. A chapter on "The Importance of the Last Will and Testament" precedes the variously amusing or instructive examples that are grouped under such heads as "Ancient Wills," "Wills in Fiction and Poetry," "Curious Wills," "Testamentary and Kindred Miscellany," "Wills of Famous Foreigners," and "Wills of Famous Americans." The wills of Virgil, Augustus, Voltaire, Isaak Walton, Paul Revere, Washington, Napoleon, Brigham Young, and innumerable other persons of note are given either in substance or in full detail. Among the freakish specimens of will-making is mentioned, together with many others, Valentine Tapley's testamentary disposal of his beard, which had grown to the unprecedented length of twelve feet six inches. Tapley, who was a Missourian of Pike County, died a little more than a year ago, and his history is a curious one. Another and more famous Missourian, Mark Twain, appears in Mr. Harris's pages, his will being quoted in part, immediately following that of Henry Clay and preceding that of Grover Cleveland. A full index is appended to this interesting collection of wills. Few books with a more genuine human appeal have been given to the world by bench or bar than this from the pen of the Lecturer on Wills in the St. Louis University Institute of Law.

Counsel for the literary craftsman.

The tyro in literature will glean not a few suggestions from the college lectures of Dr. Frederick Taber Cooper, now published under the caption, "The Craftsmanship of Writing" (Dodd). The title phrase is to be taken broadly; the book contains no chapter on the theory of the Short-story, nor does it profess to teach the novel in nine lessons. *Poeta nascitur*—and Dr. Cooper follows the usual practice in devoting the initial chapter of his book to the necessity of inborn talent and its definition. One might criticize the value of his rather indefinite tests of vocation, but after all no literary aspirant is likely to be deterred in this way, nor indeed by anything short of a long series of rejected MSS. Chapters on "Self-Criticism" and "The Author's Purpose" bring us to the practical half of the volume, which takes up successively, and with rather more originality than one would expect in such hackneyed themes, "The Technique of Form," "The Gospel of Infinite Pains," "The Question of Cleverness," "Style," and "The Technique of Translation" with its value as a literary apprenticeship. The attitude of the author is professional rather than academic, and his numerous quotations—for which an index is provided—are interspersed with bits of his own literary experiences. Altogether the little volume is full of genial counsel; and if the literally-minded reader finds it disappointing, he must remember his experience with previous works of this sort. Only Mr. Hiram Maxim has succeeded in reducing the art of literature to the practical simplicity of the Rule of Three!

Beginnings of the Revolution in Massachusetts.

In "The Beginnings of the American Revolution" (Baker & Taylor Co.) Miss Ellen Chase has gathered together, in three large volumes, a store of interesting information about political and social conditions in Massachusetts during the ten years before the battle of Lexington. The title is too comprehensive, for the author confines her attention almost exclusively to the developments in one New England state. The first volume traces the development of public opinion from the Stamp Act to 1774; the second brings the account up to the fight on Lexington Green; and the third is devoted entirely to this first American conflict and the events immediately following. The author has made a fine historical scrap-book, drawing her material from practically all available manuscript and printed sources,—contemporary memoirs, diaries, broadsides, pamphlets, letters, and newspapers; and has made her narrative serve principally as a connective. The documents quoted or condensed represent both sides of the controversy, not only in Massachusetts but in England. The numerous illustrations are good, many being reproductions of contemporary prints and portraits. While the work cannot properly be termed a history of the events described, it will nevertheless be worth much to the scholar as well as to the general reader for the sidelights it throws on the disturbed conditions of the time.

BRIEFER MENTION.

"English Elements in Jonson's Early Comedy" is the title of a monograph, over three hundred pages in length, by Mr. Charles Read Baskervill. It is published as a volume in the "humanistic" series of the "Bulletin of the University of Texas."

"David Ricardo: A Centenary Estimate," by Professor Jacob H. Hollander, is a recent publication of the Johns Hopkins Press. Its contents are a course of three lectures given at Harvard a year ago, "to mark the centenary anniversary of the appearance of Ricardo's first important publication."

Dr. William Bachus Guitteau's "Government and Politics in the United States" (Houghton) is an up-to-date text-book for high schools that has considerable originality of plan, and the unusual feature of abundant illustration. It is a very compact book, and contains more matter than is customarily to be found in works of its class.

One of the most welcome of recent additions to "Everyman's Library" (Dutton) is the volume of "Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers," as edited by Mr. John Masefield. Morton's "New England's Memorial" is the principal feature of this collection, being supplemented by Winslow, Cushman, and John Smith's "New England's Trials."

Dr. William Elliot Griffis has added to his works on the Orient a very readable but quite elementary sketch of the great empire which each day becomes of increasing interest to the western world. "China's Story in Myth, Legend, Art, and Annals" (Houghton Mifflin Co.) is offered merely as an outline which may lead to a further study of so fascinating a subject. As such, the little volume is very welcome, for any work that will help Americans to understand and appreciate the many estimable qualities of their neighbors beyond the Pacific performs a real service.

Mr. Reuben Post Halleck's "History of American Literature" (American Book Co.) is a companion volume to the text-book of English literature that has been widely used and favorably regarded in our high schools during the past ten years or more. It is a painstaking work, attractive in its methods of presentation and well-considered in its estimates.

"Farm Accounting and Business Methods" is the title of a text book prepared by Mr. J. A. Bexell of the Oregon Agricultural College for use in a course on farm management offered by the Home Correspondence School, Springfield, Mass. The author aims to offer such instruction as will enable the farmer to employ thoroughgoing business methods in all his operations. Suggestions for organization and coöperation among farmers are also given, and questions having to do with raising the standard of living on the farm are tentatively touched upon. A book of printed forms and model financial statements accompanies the text.

It is a little late — being thirty years after the original publication in its final form — for the "Ferdinand Lassalle" of Dr. Georg Brandes to appear in English, but it is now given us by the Macmillan Co. in the form of publication which they have previously given to the author's "Main Currents" and other works. It is probably the most interesting book about Lassalle ever written (excepting "The Tragic Comedians"), and even at this late day, when Lassalle's socialism seems very old-fashioned, and the great year of revolution belongs almost to ancient history, its accuracy, its sympathy, and its critical penetration make it well worth reading.

The following German texts are of interest to the teaching profession: A new edition of Professor Camillo von Klenze's "Deutsche Gedichte" (Holt); Meissner's "Das Märchen von Heute" (Holt), edited by Dr. Morton C. Stewart; "Deutsche Wirtschaft" (Holt), a volume of selections from Loening and Arndt, edited by Dr. John A. Bole; an abridgment of Sudermann's "Frau Sorge" (Heath), edited by Professors Eugene Leser and Carl Osthaus; Hebbel's "Agnes Bernauer" (Frowde), edited by Professor Camillo von Klenze; Hans Hoffmann's "Iwan der Schreckliche und Sein Hund" (Frowde), edited by Dr. Charles Marshall Poor; and "Drei Wochen in Deutschland" (Frowde), a reading-book by Professor D. L. Savoy.

A classified and annotated list of "Books by Catholic Authors in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh" has been prepared by Mr. Harrison W. Craver, the librarian, with the aid of several competent assistants. Only works in English and Latin are included, as the necessary expert assistance for a more complete list was unobtainable. Fiction and juvenile literature come at the end of the topical classification, and an alphabetical author index, exclusive of fiction, is added. A list of "Publications of the Library now in Print," but not necessarily from Catholic pens, closes the book, which is admirably executed and makes a substantial octavo pamphlet of 243 pages, serviceably bound in stiff paper. An unusual and unnecessary feature is the repetition of the author's name (except in the author index) before each of his works. The annotations are both descriptive

and critical, original and selected. The work seems to be a safe and excellent guide for those who dare not trust themselves to the uncertainties, in matters of faith, of the general catalogue.

"Die Verlorene Tochter," a pleasant "Humoreske" by Ernst Wichert, edited by Mr. E. H. Babbitt, is published by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co., as is also "Kindertränen," a pair of tales by Ernst von Wiedenbruch, now edited by Dr. A. E. Vestling. For the Messrs. Heath, Mr. A. Kenngott has edited Konrad Ferdinand Meyer's historical novelette, "Jürg Jenatsch," and Mr. Bayard Quincy Morgan has edited Petri Rosegger's "Der Lex von Gutenhag." More familiar German texts are afforded by Professor Bert John Vos and Professors Handschin and Lübke. The former has edited "Wilhelm Tell" for Messrs Ginn & Co., and the latter have edited for the American Book Co. the idyllic story of "Audifax und Hadumoth," extracted from the "Ekkehard" of Victor Scheffel.

As a companion volume to the lectures on science, philosophy, and art, that were collected a year or so ago by Columbia University, that institution now gives us a volume of "Lectures on Literature." They were delivered last year by members of the faculty, and are grouped under such captions as "Literary Epochs," "Oriental Literatures," and "Modern Literatures." Professor Brander Matthews opens with an address on "Approaches to Literature," and the closing lecture is Professor Spingarn's "Literary Criticism," to which we paid our respects some weeks ago. Between these two there are sixteen others, by such authorities as Professors Jackson, Hirth, Page, Thomas, and Trent. The lectures were prepared for the general public, but they make no unworthy concessions, and stand upon a high academic plane.

NOTES.

Mr. H. C. Merwin has recently completed a life of Bret Harte, and the work will be issued next Autumn by the Houghton Mifflin Co.

Mr. M. A. DeWolfe Howe is engaged upon a life of Bishop Hare, apostle to the Sioux, which will be issued in the Autumn by the Sturgis & Walton Co.

"The Empresses of Rome," by Dr. Joseph McCabe, and a new Life of Vasari, by Mr. Robert W. Carden, A. R. I. B. A., are announced for immediate publication by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co.

Miss Lilian Whiting has revised and brought down to date her well-known book on Boston literary and social life entitled "Boston Days," and the new edition has just been published in handsomely illustrated form by Messrs. Little, Brown, & Co.

Toward the end of the present month, the Century Co. will publish a new novel by Mr. Morley Roberts, an English writer better known in England than in this country. "Thorpe's Way" is a satire on middle-class social conventionalities and a jolly love story, of a style to invite comparison with Mr. George Bernard Shaw.

It is interesting to note that German readers are beginning to realize the genius of George Meredith. Some of his novels have lately been translated into German, three booklets on him were published last year, and Dr. Ernest Dick has just brought out a study of the Englishman, which is to be taken, he says, for a mere forerunner of an exhaustive critical work. He declares that Meredith "is richer than all the others — of his treasures there is no end"; and he adds, "In times to come he will be spoken of in one breath with Ibsen and Tolstoy."

The "Kilmarnock" Burns — "Poems Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect," published in 1786 — has been reprinted in type-facsimile at the Oxford Press, and is about to be added to the "Oxford Library of Prose and Poetry." In this library other early editions of poems have been similarly revived, including the work of Gray, Shelley, Keats, Browning, and others.

It is reported that Madame Marguerite Audoux, the author of "Marie-Claire," is engaged upon a long novel, which will give a picture of the lives of shop-girls and factory-girls in Paris. She has also in hand a shorter work called "La Valserine." The scene is laid in the Department of Jura, and the book deals with smuggling on the eastern frontier.

The Putnams will soon publish a valuable contribution to the history of the Mexican War in the collected letters of Robert Anderson, then Captain 3rd Artillery, U. S. A., written to his wife and family with almost daily regularity during the months of advance against the enemy. The book will bear the title "An Artillery Officer in the Mexican War," and will contain a prefatory word by the author's daughter, Eba Anderson Lawton.

The forthcoming "Swanston" edition of Stevenson's works, to which we referred in our last issue, will concontain a considerable amount of hitherto unpublished material. There will be a general introduction by Mr. Andrew Lang; and all of the letters, as recently published in four volumes by the Messrs. Scribner, will be included. Unlike the previous limited editions of Stevenson, the "Swanston" set is to be published at a very moderate price.

"The Book of Buried Treasure" is the title of a volume by Mr. Ralph D. Paine, which will be published at an early date. It gives an account of treasure lost or buried by pirates and others in the Spanish Main and other parts of the New World. Mr. Paine also describes some of the attempts made to recover treasure, the most successful being that of Sir William Phipps, who raised $15,000,000 in gold and silver ingots from a pirate craft in the West Indies.

One of the most interesting and welcome announcements that have come to us this year is that of an exhaustive biography of John Ruskin, to be written by his friend and editor, Mr. E. T. Cook. For several years past Mr. Cook has been going over all the available material relating to Ruskin, in connection with his editorship of the splendid Library Edition of the complete works, issued by Mr. George Allen; and no one is so well qualified as he to prepare the definitive life of Ruskin. We understand that the forthcoming work will be published in this country by the Macmillan Co.

The wide-spread and continually increasing popular interest in fine prints offers ample justification for such a publication as "The Print-Collector's Quarterly," the second number of which has just come to us from Messrs. Frederick Keppel & Co., the well-known print dealers of New York. This July issue is largely devoted to wood-engraving, containing articles on this subject by the two foremost American wood-engravers, Mr. Timothy Cole and Mr. Henry Wolf. The work of these two men is discussed in an essay by Mrs. Elisabeth Luther Cary; and there are also contributions

on "The Printing of Wood-Engravings" by Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne, and "The Advantages of Wood-Engraving for Magazine Illustration" by Mr. W. A. Bradley. All these articles are accompanied by numerous illustrations.

The Autobiography of Tom L. Johnson, prepared during the last months of his life, will doubtless constitute one of the most interesting of next Autumn's publications. Some of the chapters will appear serially in one of the popular magazines, and later the entire work will be issued in book form by Mr. B. W. Huebsch. In this connection we note the announcement of "Tom L. Johnson — A Man of the People," by Mr. Carl Lorenz, to be published shortly by Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co.

Among forthcoming historical works of importance we note that Messrs. Constable of London are bringing out the long-promised work on the "Royal Daughters of England," by Mr. H. Murray Lane, His Majesty's Chester Herald of Arms, the fruit of his labors for more than half a century. The unique opportunities the author has enjoyed of access not only to the great European libraries, but to a large number of private records hitherto unexplored, will doubtless contribute to make his two large quarto volumes a most valuable personal history of the royal and illustrious families of Europe, covering a period of nearly ten centuries.

There has been a complete reorganization of the management of the John Lane Company, of New York, and the former administrative heads are no longer connected with the company. Mr. Lane has just sailed for England after having spent a month in this country looking after the affairs of the company affecting a reorganization. Mr. Walter A. Johnson, formerly Manager of "The International Studio," has been chosen to the Vice Presidency and Managing Directorship of the company, and Mr. J. Jefferson Jones, formerly with J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia, is to be the chief managing editor for the company.

Mr. George Moore's "Ave! Salve! Vale!" is now complete, and we may expect its publication next Autumn. It is said that many of the leading Irishmen both in politics and literature — Mr. W. B. Yeats, Mr. George Russell, Lady Gregory, Sir Horace Plunkett, Dr. Sigerson, Mr. William O'Brien, Mr. Tim Healy, and others — figure in the volume. They appear without any attempt at disguise, though many of the incidents in which they play a part are imaginary. Mr. Moore is also collaborating with Mr. S. L. Robinson in a dramatic version of his best-known novel, "Esther Waters."

The second group of ten volumes in Messrs. Holt's "Home University Library," to be ready in July, will be made up of the following volumes: "The Science of Wealth," by J. A. Hobson, M.A.; "Health and Disease," by W. Leslie Mackenzie, M.D.; "Introduction to Mathematics," by A. N. Whitehead, D.Sc.; "The Animal World," by F. W. Gamble, D.Sc.; "Evolution," by J. Arthur Thomson, M.A., and Patrick Geddes, M.A.; "Liberalism," by L. T. Hobhouse, M.A.; "The Opening Up of Africa," by H. H. Johnston, D.Sc.; "Medieval Europe," by H. W. C. Davis, M.A.; "Crime and Insanity," by C. A. Mercier, F.R.C.S.; "Mohammedanism," by D. S. Margoliouth, M.A.

Alexander H. R. Fraser, librarian of the Cornell University College of Law, died last month after eighteen years of expert and devoted service at his post. His knowledge of the bibliography of the law was extraordinary, and he had succeeded in building up the library under his charge from sixteen thousand to forty-two thousand volumes, making it second only to Harvard among the law-school libraries of the country. He seems to have had a passion for complete collections of all existing editions of the standard law works, and was like a sleuth hound in the fatal certainty with which he would at last run down the object of his pursuit. But his interests were not confined to his specialty — he was a wide and appreciative reader, and, in his intercourse with young men, stimulative of what was best in them as students, readers, and thinkers.

List of New Books.

[The following list, containing 84 titles, includes books received by The Dial *since its last issue.]*

BIOGRAPHY AND REMINISCENCES.

The Mother of Goethe. By Margaret Reeks. Illustrated in photogravure, etc., 8vo, 312 pages. John Lane Co. $3.50 net.

Reminiscences and Letters of Joseph and Arnold Toynbee. Edited by Gertrude Toynbee. Illustrated, 12mo, 193 pages. London: Henry J. Glaisher.

HISTORY.

Origin and Growth of the American Constitution: An Historical Treatise. By Hannis Taylor. 8vo, 676 pages. Houghton Mifflin Co. $4. net.

An Historical Relation of Ceylon, together with Somewhat Concerning Severale Remarkable passages of my life that hath hapned Since my Deliverance out of my Captivity. By Robert Knox. Illustrated in photogravure, etc., 8vo, 460 pages. Glasgow: James Mac Lehose and Sons. $3.25 net.

The End of the Irish Parliament. By Joseph R. Fisher. 8vo, 316 pages. Longmans, Green, & Co. $3. net.

Travels in the Confederation, 1783-1784. By Johann David Schoepf; translated and edited by Alfred J. Morrison. In two volumes. With portrait, 12mo. Philadelphia: William J. Campbell. $6. net.

Three Years in the Confederate Horse Artillery. By George M. Neese. 12mo, 362 pages. Neale Publishing Co. $2. net.

A Documentary History of American Industrial Society. Edited by John R. Commons, Ulrich B. Phillips, Eugene A. Gilmore, Helen L. Sumner, and John B. Andrews. Prepared under the auspices of the American Bureau of Industrial Research with the coöperation of the Carnegie Institution of Washington; with a Preface by Richard T. Ely, and an Introduction by John B. Clark. Vol. X.: Labor Movement. With frontispiece, 8vo, 370 pages. Cleveland, O.: Arthur H. Clark Co.

Naval Actions of the War of 1812. By James Barnes. New edition. Illustrated, 8vo, 263 pages. Harper & Brothers. $2.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

The Corner of Harley Street: Being Some Familiar Correspondence of Peter Harding, M.D. 12mo, 271 pages. Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

A Study in Southern Poetry. By Henry Jerome Stockard. 8vo, 346 pages. Neale Publishing Co. $2.50 net.

Letters that Live. Selected and edited by Laura E. Lockwood and Amy R. Kelly. 16mo, 253 pages. Henry Holt & Co. Cloth, $1.50; leather, $2.50 net.

The Collected Works of Ambrose Bierce. Edited and arranged by the author. In ten volumes. 8vo. Vol. V., 381 pages. New York: Neale Publishing Co. $2.50.

DRAMA AND VERSE.

The Weavers: A Drama of the Forties. By Gerhart Hauptmann. 12mo, 148 pages. B. W. Huebsch. $1. net.

The Silver Age: A Dramatic Poem. By Arthur E. J. Legge. 12mo, 136 pages. John Lane Co. $1.25 net.

Songs of Cy Warman. 12mo, 177 pages. Boston: Rand Avery Co. $1. net.

FICTION.

In Her Own Right. By John Reed Scott. With illustrations in color, 12mo, 336 pages. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.35 net.

Defender of the Faith. By Marjorie Bowen. 12mo, 365 pages. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.35 net.

The Return. By Walter de la Mare. 12mo, 354 pages. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

The Exception. By Oliver Onions. 12mo, 331 pages. John Lane Co. $1.50.

The Trail of the Axe. By Ridgwell Cullum. With frontispiece in color, 12mo, 422 pages. George W. Jacobs Co. $1.25 net.

The Revolt at Roskelly's. By William Caine. 12mo, 361 pages. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

The House in the Hedge. By Ralph Henry Barbour. Illustrated in color, etc., 12mo, 251 pages. Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.10 net.

Jack and the Check Book. By John Kendrick Bangs. Illustrated, 12mo, 236 pages. Harper & Brothers. $1. net.

Modern Authors' Series. First Volumes: Rabbi Ezra, and The Victim, by Frank Wedekind, translated from the German by Francis J. Ziegler; A Red Flower, translated from the Russian of Vsevolod Garshin; The Grisley Suitor, by Frank Wedekind, translated fron the German by Francis J. Ziegler. Philadelphia: Brown Brothers.

The Rose with a Thorn. By Priscilla Craven. With frontis' piece. 12mo, 416 pages. D. Appleton & Co. $1.25 net.

Out of Africa. By Thomas Lane Carter. 12mo, 288 pages. New York: Neale Publishing Co. $1.50.

The Unknown Isle. By Pierre de Coulevain. 12mo, 434 pages. Cassell & Co. $1.35 net.

A Study in Ebony. By Dotia Trigg Cooney. 12mo, 284 pages. New York: Neale Publishing Co. $1.50.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

My First Summer in the Sierras. By John Muir. Illustrated, 8vo, 354 pages. Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.50 net.

The Land of Teck and Its Neighborhood. By S. Baring-Gould, M.A. With illustrations in color, etc., and maps. 8vo, 327 pages. John Lane Co. $3.50 net.

Auvergne and its People. By Francis M. Gostling. Illustrated in color, etc., 8vo, 291 pages. Macmillan Co. $3. net.

Through the Heart of Canada. By Frank Yeigh. Illustrated, 8vo, 319 pages. A. C. McClurg & Co. $2.75 net.

Cities of Southern Italy. By Augustus J. C. Hare; edited by St. Clair Baddeley. With illustrations, maps and plans, 12mo, 237 pages. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.75 net.

Strange Siberia along the Trans-Siberian Railway. By Marcus Lorenzo Taft. Illustrated in color, etc., 16mo, 260 pages. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1 net.

Boston Days. By Lilian Whiting. New edition, illustrated in photogravure, etc., 12mo, 543 pages, Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

PHILOSOPHY.

Mysticism: A Study in the Nature and Development of Man's Spiritual Consciousness. By Evelyn Underhill. 8vo, 600 pages. E. P. Dutton & Co. $5. net.

The Stability of Truth. A Discussion of Reality as Related to Thought and Action. By David Starr Jordan. 12mo, 180 pages. Henry Holt & Co. $1.25 net.

Some Problems of Philosophy: A Beginning of an Introduction to Philosophy. By William James. 12mo, 237 pages. Longmans, Green, & Co. $1.25 net.

The New Avatar and the Destiny of the Soul. By Jirah D. Buck, M.D. 12mo, 226 pages. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke Co. $2. net.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

Science and the Criminal. By C. Ainsworth Mitchell. Illustrated, 240 pages. Little, Brown & Co. $2. net.

The Business of Congress. By Samuel N. McCall. 12mo, 215 pages. New York: Columbia University Press. $1.50 net.

The Girl That Disappears. The Real Facts of the White Slave Traffic. By Theodore A. Bingham. With frontispiece, 12mo, 87 pages. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1. net.

The Social Evil. By J. H. Green, M.D. 18mo, 64 pages. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. Paper.

The Subjection of Women. By John Stuart Mill. New edition, with a foreword by Carrie Chapman Catt. 12mo, 223 pages. Frederick A. Stokes Co. 60 cts. net.

How Capitalism Has Hypnotized Society. By William Thurston Brown. 16mo, 28 pages. Charles H. Kerr & Co. 10 cts.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

Yellow Fever and Its Prevention. By Rubert Boyce, F.R.S. Illustrated, 8vo, 380 pages. E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50 net.

The House-Fly — Disease Carrier: An Account of Its Dangerous Activities and of the Means of Destroying It. By L. O. Howard, Ph.D. Illustrated, 12mo, 312 pages. Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.60.

Education and Preventive Medicine. By Norman Edward Ditman, M.D. 8vo, 73 pages. New York: Columbia University Press. Paper.

A Tuberculosis Directory. Containing a list of Institutions, Associations, and Other Agencies. Dealing with Tuberculosis in the United States and Canada. Compiled for The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. By Philip P. Jacobs, Ph.D. Privately published.

ART.—ARCHITECTURE.—MUSIC.

The Materials of the Painter's Craft in Europe and Egypt from Earliest Times to the End of the Seventeenth Century, with Some Account of their Preparation and Use. By H. P. Laurie, M.A. Illustrated in color, 8vo, 444 pages. J. B. Lippincott Co.

Gothic Architecture in England and France. By George Herbert West, D.D. Illustrated, 12mo, 349 pages. Macmillan Co. $2.25 net.

Bungalows: Their Design, Construction and Furnishings, with Suggestions also for Camps, Summer Homes and Cottages of Similar Character. By Henry H. Saylor. With illustrations and plans. 4to, 189 pages. John C. Winston Co. $1.50 net.

The Philosophy of Music: A Comparative Investigation into the Principles of Musical Aesthetics. By H. H. Britan, Ph.D. 12mo, 252 pages. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.35 net.

SCIENCE.

Influences of Geographic Environment, on the Basis of Ratzell's System of Anthropo-Geography. By Ellen Churchhill Semple. 8vo, 683 pages. Henry Hall & Co. $4. net.

Mendelism. By R. C. Punnett. With portrait, 12mo, 128 pages. Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

Plant Physiology, with Special Reference to Plant Production. By B. M. Duggar, Ph.D. Illustrated, 12mo, 516 pages. "Rural Text-Book Series." Macmillan Co. $1.60 net.

BOOKS ABOUT GARDENING.

The Landscape Gardening Book. By Grace Tabor. Illustrated, 4to, 180 pages. John C. Winston Co. $2. net.

How to Grow Vegetables and Garden Herbs. A Practical Handbook and Planting Table for the Vegetable Gardener. By Allen French. Illustrated, 12mo, 312 pages. Macmillan Co. $1.75 net.

Home Vegetable Gardening. By F. F. Rockwell. Illustrated, 12mo, 262 pages. John C. Winston Co. $1. net.

BOOKS FOR BOYS.

Harper's Camping and Scouting: An Outdoor Guide for American Boys. Edited by George Bird Grinnell and Dr. Eugene L. Swan. Illustrated, 8vo, 398 pages. Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

The Boy Scouts of Birch-Bark Island. By Rupert Sargent Holland. Illustrated in color, etc., 12mo, 292 pages. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25 net.

EDUCATION.

Specimens of Letter Writing. Selected and edited by Laura E. Lockwood, Ph.D., and Amy R. Kelly, M.A. 16mo, 274 pages. Henry Holt & Co.

Latin and Greek in American Education; with Symposia on the Value of Humanistic Studies. Edited by Francis W. Kelsey. 8vo, 396 pages. Macmillan Co.

Vetter Gabriel. By Paul Heyse; edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary by Robert N. Corwin. 16mo, 216 pages. Henry Holt & Co.

A College Text-book of Physics. By Arthur L. Kimball, Ph.D. 8vo, 692 pages. Henry Holt & Co.

Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia. By Samuel Johnson, LL.D. New edition, with an Introduction by John Morley. With portrait. 16mo, 192 pages. Cassell & Co.

The Quest of the Four-leaved Clover: A Story of Arabia. Adapted from the French of Laboulaye's "Abdallah" by Walter Taylor Field. 16mo, 211 pages. Ginn & Co.